THE

# PALL MALL GAZETTE

*An Evening Newspaper and Review.*

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## *WANTED SOMETHING FRESH.*

"THE great Colossus of Words," as *Mr. Punch* happily dubbed him in his first Midlothian campaign, is conspicuous enough this morning. With one foot on the Eisteddfod and the other on the Liberal demonstration, Mr. GLADSTONE'S luminous oratory streams forth over Wales, and not over Wales alone. The light is somewhat watery, like the shimmering of the moonbeam, rather than the full warm glow of the midday sun. As a political manifesto, the address to the Liberals was somewhat thin. No doubt that was not altogether Mr. GLADSTONE'S own fault. His original slip about BOMBA'S prisoners, into which he was betrayed by the natural desire to make a point against Mr. BALFOUR, has been made so much of by his critics that he was bound to explain matters, and this imparts an air of triviality to part of his speech. Mr. GLADSTONE said "prisoners;" he should have said "prisoner" when he described what he saw in BOMBA'S dungeons. BOMBA treated one prisoner better than Mr. BALFOUR treats his captives, but as he treated a great number much worse the point is not effective, and indeed it owed all its force to the false inference which was, unintentionally no doubt, suggested that the treatment of the one prisoner was fairly typical of the treatment of all. This was a mistake, and Mr. GLADSTONE is great enough for his supporters to admit his blunders even more frankly than he does himself.

Mr. GLADSTONE was more happy in his reference to the parallel between Russian rule in Poland and English rule in Ireland. He never said, as some assumed him to have said, that Mr. BALFOUR was governing Ireland in the same way in which Russia is governing Poland. That would, of course, be palpably absurd; and even though Mr. GLADSTONE may be as wicked as the Unionists believe him to be, even they will admit that he is not an absolute idiot. But he was perfectly justified in pointing out that you had to go as far afield as Poland before you could find Home Rule claimed by the mass of the population and withheld by the Government against the wishes of the majority of its subjects. The parallel would probably be closer between Prussian Poland and Ireland than between the Irish and the Russian Poles. Still, there is a good deal to be said in favour of Russian rule in Poland which cannot be said for English rule in Ireland. No doubt Russian rule of the Poles is much harsher than our rule in Ireland, in things political. But obviously the comparison should not be between Russian rule in Poland and English rule in Ireland, but between the political liberties conceded by the Russian Government to their subjects in Russia and to their subjects in Poland and the political liberties enjoyed by citizens in England and citizens in Ireland. The formula would run thus: As Russian rule in Russia is to Russian rule in Poland, so is English rule in England to English rule in Ireland. Nor must it be forgotten in forming an estimate of Russian rule in Poland that economically it has been much more advantageous to the Poles than our Government has been to the Irish. English rule destroyed Irish manufactures to benefit English manufacturers. Russian rule has fostered Polish industries to such an extent that Poland has become the Lancashire of Russia. England again sided with the Irish landlord against the tenant. Russia supported the peasant against the Polish aristocracy. Lastly, it should never be forgotten that Russia would have conceded Home Rule to Poland a quarter of a century since but for the refusal of the Poles to abandon their nonsensical claims to the Lithuanian provinces. If Ireland were to refuse to accept Mr. GLADSTONE'S scheme of Home Rule unless Lancashire, Glasgow, and Wales were added to the kingdom of Ireland, even the stoutest of our Home Rulers would give up their cause. Even now, if the Poles would abandon their claims to the western provinces, they might confidently look forward to the concession of some kind of Home Rule similar to that which has so long existed with the happiest results in Finland. Mr. GLADSTONE'S reference to the excellent results of Home Rule in Galicia was amply justified, although he naturally did not allude to the fact that there is a strong Russian or Ruthenian minority in Galicia, which under Home Rule is far more utterly extinguished than the Orangemen would be in the Parliament of College-green. This, however, is one of the defects of the Galician system, for which Home Rule ought not be held answerable.

We confess we wish that instead of these side polemics Mr. GLADSTONE would address himself more to the issues which are before us in Ireland. There are those evictions going on—evictions which have already had one fatal result—in CLANRICARDE'S country. Has Mr. GLADSTONE not one word to say in condemnation of these legalized outrages, which are keeping Ireland in a state of effervescent indignation, hardly distinguishable from suppressed insurrection? Then there is the land question, which is brought to the front by the exhaustion of the money provided by Lord ASHBOURNE'S Act. What does Mr. GLADSTONE think should be done about that? The Government will probably bring in a Bill granting more millions in the autumn Session. Has Mr. GLADSTONE nothing to say betimes to the country as to what he thinks the ultimate solution of the agrarian question in Ireland should be? If so, it would surely be better to say it now than to keep hammering on for ever and ever on the eternal topic of prison treatment. Not even Mr. GLADSTONE can compel people to read the same thing more than seventy times, and now we are having it repeated to us for seventy times seven.

## *THE MARRIAGE BROKERS OF LONDON.*

### MATRIMONIAL AGENCIES AND THEIR ORGANS.

THE marriage brokers of London do an extensive business, some of which is genuine. How much it is difficult to say. An inquiring correspondent who has corresponded with them sends us the information which he has obtained as follows:—

### THE MATRIMONIAL MIDDLEMAN IN ENGLAND.

Most people, he writes, whether they have had their knowledge from Lytton's "Night and Morning," the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondence, or their own personal observation, are aware that matrimonial agents and matrimonial agencies flourish on the Continent. But they do not know that the matrimonial middleman does a steady, paying business among the sons and daughters of perfidious Albion. The fact is, however, that there are no fewer than ten matrimonial agencies in London, that some of them are accustomed to spend from £5 to £10 a day in advertising, and that as many as a score of matrimonial newspapers, weekly, fortnightly, or monthly, are published in the metropolis. Taking as a sample three threepenny exclusively matrimonial journals, copies of which are now before me, one notices that neither of them have any connection at all with Paris, and that they are strictly British in their appearance, constituency, and management. It would seem, therefore, whatever weight may attach to the inability of most of us to remember a single case of a friend having married through an agency, that matrimonial agents, matrimonial agencies, and matrimonial journals have really not only been acclimatized in this country, but have a tangible *raison d'être* and a sufficiently successful business in their hands.

### THE EDITOR AS "INTRODUCER."

The largest among the three matrimonial journals which I have bought is a fortnighly three-column paper of twelve pages. It claims to represent "the largest Matrimonial Agency in the World," and to be "the only Marriage Ambassador and Negociator for the Nobility, Gentry, and Professional and Commercial Classes." The issue before me contains about two hundred "address with editor" advertisements, some seventy "ads." with "private addresses," about the same number in the "Special Ambassadors' columns," and a score or so from colonial clients In response to inquiries, the paper's conductors declare all their advertisements to be genuine, and affirm that they "take every precaution, thus guarding against deception, which cannot occur on this agency, owing to the preventative nature of our system." They add, "We bring off a large number of most desirable marriages every week." The scope of the journal and the agency is thus explained:—

It is an open question whether a man should permit susceptibility of sentiment on the one part, or consideration of circumstances on the other part, to influence him in the matter of marriage. For ourselves, we do not presume to adjudicate the question. It is not our province or desire to disturb existent relations or arrangements, but to introduce and cement acquaintance and reciprocity where these two auxiliary and dependent circumstances do not now exist. Briefly, it is our business to adjust the requirements of those whose opportunities do not reach the level of their desires. It only requires one comprehensive glance around to impress upon the thoughtful mind the fact that each distinct class contains anomalous personages, who, if placed on neutral ground, would assimilate happily together.

The editor also informs his patrons that "it is an integral part of our system that only one gentleman on our staff becomes acquainted with the identity

of our numerous and high-class patrons." Provision is made for local introductions, "so that any of our clients who are desirous of communicating with parties residing in adjacent districts have only to notify their wishes. On the other hand, the closest attention is paid to the interests of those who have private reasons for wishing to avoid local introductions." "Commodious private premises" an editorial notice runs, are provided in the vicinity of the publishing office, "where such complete arrangements have been made for the convenience of visitors that they may call without fear of meeting with each other. This private address may be obtained either by writing to, or calling at the publishing office; and ladies and gentlemen adopting the latter course may rest assured that they will attract no further notice than ordinary visitors. Hours for consultation, 10 till 5."

### GUIDES TO CONJUGAL FELICITY.

The second matrimonial paper says it is "a weekly journal devoted to the Promotion of Marriage and Conjugal Felicity." It is four pages, smaller than the other publication, and is more badly printed. Perhaps two hundred unclassified advertisements appear. The editor, in replying to my queries, writes thus:—"My journal is seventeen years old, but I have been forty years in this business—twenty-three years before I brought out my paper. Everything is bonâ fide. I have on an average 10,000 new clients every year. Thousands of marriages have taken place through my journal. The ladies and gentlemen are put in direct correspondence. Everything is frank and above-board. Most of the ladies and gentlemen are personally known to me. I have had scores of articles on my journal. *Chambers'* gave me three front pages sixteen years ago. I am well known over the whole world. My clients are mostly of the upper classes, as you will see by the advertisements. I have just had two ladies married out of your district."

### MARRIAGE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

The third paper is a small, bluish-green quarto sheet of eight pages, containing about two hundred advertisements. I addressed a note to this paper also, and had the two following notes in reply. No. 1.—"My paper was first published in 1871. I enclose a copy, and you will find there are two courses open to you. You can either advertise and affix some address of your own, just as you would in any newspaper, and which will cost you half a crown for every forty words; or you can become a private client, which will entitle you to any number of private advertisements and introductions. Should you wish to adopt the latter course, kindly give me a few items respecting yourself and requirements, so that I may be able to submit my terms. If you are disposed to be reasonable, I am quite sure we shall not fall out about fees." No. 2.—"Having received no reply to my last letter, I am half afraid there was something in it which did not please you. I hope you did not think that I wanted to pry into your private affairs, as I merely wanted some idea of your position and requirements. You can easily understand that it would be most unfair to charge every one alike. If you do not care to do business with me as a private client, you are at perfect liberty to advertise on your own account just as you would in any newspaper. That will only cost you a half a crown a month, any stationer will take charge of your letters, and nothing could be cheaper or fairer." This matrimonial paper conductor announces in his pages that:—

With the fortune-hunter and the practical joker he does not care to correspond; but he invites those who are reasonable in their desires to send him a statement of their cases, and in doing so, to remember that it is his business and to his interest to do the best he can for all his clients. A statement of fees (which vary to suit all classes) may be obtained on application, by those who will distinctly state to what class they belong, and the kind of partners required.

### SAMPLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Who and what are the advertisers in matrimonial papers? What do the "clients" usually ask for in their prospective partners? These questions can be best answered by reprinting here a few of the advertisements. Those I pick out are, I think, average specimens, when I have discarded jokers' lucubrations, and the productions of such advertisers as are nonsensically flippant or vulgar when they imagine themselves to be clever. In newspaper offices it is not an unknown practice to add dummy "answers to correspondents" to the genuine replies, and to print "dead" advertisements, I have, of course, no means of knowing what proportion of the matrimonial paper advertisements may be out of date ones—

9,511. I am a widower, without family or relatives, not in business; a magistrate, sometimes Custos Rotulorum; well built, upright, nearly six feet, hair, moustache, and beard, excellent health, and always good-tempered; aged fifty-two; family settled in England most respectably above five hundred years. After four years of sorrow in seclusion I want an affectionate wife, and as a dear young friend of mine (with a fortune) has, by using your obliging columns, been happily married, I now venture to seek her good luck. My character, moral and public, will bear the strictest inquiry. A lady with adequate income would be very highly prized, and every effort made to render her married life thoroughly happy in every way. Editor has address.

10,181. A very pretty girl, aged nineteen, wishes to marry, to avoid being under the control of her friends. She has a dowry of £20,000 invested for her benefit. Address with Editor.

6,417. Widower, forty-six, residing in the healthiest part of the East Indies, pleasant appearance and manners, of good education, a gentleman, height 5 ft. 4 in., well built, active, good position as a general merchant, well known and liked, entree into best society including Government House, very domestically inclined, clings to home miserably lonely as it now is. Church of England, five children being educated in England, ages fourteen to six. Very sober, steady habits, would come to England for interview; good income. Editor has photo, address and further particulars.

10,029. A bachelor, aged thirty-six, height 5 ft. 9 in., moderately stout, capital over £4,000, town councillor, public man locally, excellent character, agreeable disposition, abstainer, preferring quiet life, bearing very old historic name, and taking great interest in local history, could enjoy being country gentleman attending to local business. Desirous of acquiring estate with old castle associated with name for seven centuries, provided means permitted, but can be satisfied without. Photo and particulars with Editor.

9,685. A gentleman of good position and means, thirty-six, heir to a Peerage, wishes to marry and settle down. Editor has address.

A gentleman, aged seventy-six, not being on the best of terms with his relatives, is anxious to enter into matrimony with a lady, who, by tranquilizing his declining days, will establish a claim on a large property. Advertiser is willing to settle £10,000 a year on his wife at marriage. Address, Ambassador D24, care of Editor.

Matrimony.—A Gentleman, aged fifty-six, having an old-established business, realizing an income of £2,000 to £2,500 per annum, desires to correspond with a lady of sound education and Christian principles, wishing to meet with a kind and honourable husband.—Address, Mr. J. Hurd, under cover to Editor.

9,714. A business man and an author, age sixty, wishes to correspond with a steady business woman, thirty to forty, with a view to marriage and a permanent partnership in business. Would 9,156 (May 21), or 9,195 (same date)? Editor has name, address, and particulars.

Matrimony.—A Country Squire, holding high social position, fond of field sports, rich, good natured, kind-hearted, and possessing a fine estate in a beautiful English county, desires a private introduction (with view to marriage) to an amiable, lady-like, cheerful, well bred woman, of good family; the latter indispensable. A handsome settlement would be made, and her establishment of servants and horses perfect; twenty-six to thirty-four a suitable age. The most honourable secrecy will be observed, and the fullest investigation may be mutually arranged through a well-known firm of solicitors. Cartes exchanged. Address Squire, under cover the Editor.

9,743. Young widow lady, very well connected, and highly educated, refined, cheerful and companionable, desires a private introduction to a gentleman of good social position and means, speaks German, French, and Italian fluently, and is an accomplished pianiste and vocalist, of artistic tastes, and fond of intellectual pursuits. Please state full particulars. Editor has address.

10,193. A Clergyman of the Church of England, widower, with two boys, aged three and eight years, wishes to correspond with an affectionate Christian lady about his own age, from twenty-six to thirty-two years. The lady must be accustomed to good society. Address with Editor.

9,773. A young barrister, of independent means, wishes to marry and settle down. Would like to hear from a young lady of good family not over twenty-five. Editor has address.

10,044. The curate of a healthy parish in South Wales, graduate, thirty-five years of age, with no means but very fair prospects of promotion from his bishop, of a most kind and loving disposition, would like to hear from a suitable lady with means. Address with editor.

The number of matrimonial papers and the number of advertisements therein show that marriage is popular enough, but, on the other hand, one cannot look through these matrimonial papers without having the conviction forced home that—allowing for jokers and foolish girls in their teens, with the proportion of "clients" who, from circumstances of position and condition, may be justified in advertising to gain life-partners—the general flippancy, inanity, and frivolousness, the recurrent mercenariness and arrant selfishness of most of the advertisements justify melancholy reflections as to the lightness with which marriage vows are often taken, the prevalence of a low standard of married life, and the mean considerations which too frequently prompt men and women to matrimony.

## *THE POVERTY OF PUBLIC MEN.*

A PERSONAL confession will sometimes discover a public tendency. What, if with a general increase of wealth, public men are poorer? Is public life more exacting, are men less thrifty, or have public conditions changed? Public life used to be a struggle for plunder. Salaries, sinecures, gifts of secret service money, and pensions were the temptations of political life. Souls as well as seats were sold. Men had shallow consciences and deep pockets. The service of the State was the highway to fortune and hence the biting acid of Dr. Johnson's gibe, that a patriot was only another name for a scoundrel. Cowper pictured the state of affairs when he said—

> The levee swarms, as if in golden pomp
> Were charactered on every statesman's door,
> "Battered and bankrupt fortunes mended there."

Sir George Trevelyan has told of profligates who from puzzling half their lives over tavern bills were called upon to administer the finances of the kingdom. One nobleman had £8,000 a year in sinecures and the colonelcies of three regiments. Another held an office for which he had £8,000 a year in time of peace and £20,000 a year in time of war. If a Minister were to be shelved, he claimed heavy pecuniary compensation. Lord Northington would not leave the woolsack till he secured an immediate pension of £2,000 a year, a prospective pension of £4,000, and the reversion for two lives of the clerkship of the Hanaper. Addington gave a sinecure, the clerkship to "the Pells," worth £3,000 a year, to his son, then aged twelve! Lord Bute, in a few years, managed to get from his office £52,000. In ten years Walpole had spent in corruption £1,453,400 of secret service money. Supporters of the Government frequently received bonuses of from £500 to £1,000 at the close of a session. Wraxall is the authority for the statement that Pelham entered the names of such members in a book, "which was kept in the deepest secrecy, and which on the death of Pelham was burned by the King." It was probably some inkling of a practice of this kind that led Fox to decline to accept from Newcastle the leadership of the House of Commons, unless he received particulars as to such payments, because "if he was kept in ignorance of that he should not know how to talk to members of Parliament when some might have received gratifications and others not." A saying of Walpole's, not so well known as "every man has his price," was that "he was obliged to bribe members of Parliament, not to vote against, but for their consciences." The bribery of the aristocracy was outbeaten by the outcry of fundholders and Indian nabobs. Hence Swift's saying, "Power, which according to an old maxim was to follow land, is now gone over to money."

Amidst all this profusion, the more eminent public men were often embarrassed and poor. Walpole was deeply in debt when he retired from office. Pitt's case is full of a peculiar pathos. Sir William Pynsent left him an unexpected legacy of £3,000 a year, but it is noticed that "as if to balance this favour of fortune," his old enemy the gout returned to him immediately afterwards. This was in 1765, and thirty years afterwards he was over head and ears in debt. In 1797 his debts were estimated at £40,000, and he had

heavy mortgages on his Holwood estate. Yet his salaries had been very high, and since 1792 he had been in receipt of £10,000 a year. He had no family; he had had no election bills; and he did not gamble. Wilberforce heard from Lord Carrington how the money went. He found that the waste in the servants' hall was almost fabulous. The quantity of butcher's meat charged in the bill was nine hundredweight a week. The consumption of poultry, fish, and tea was in proportion. The charge for the servants' wages, board-wages, liveries, and allowances at Holwood and in London exceeded £2,300 a year. Wellington and Sir Robert Peel had combined public life with private thrift; Pitt was careless. Macaulay says, indeed, "the character of Pitt would have stood higher if with the disinterestedness of Pericles and De Witt he had united their dignified frugality." Shakspeare retired on a fortune and made the drama respectable ever after in the eyes of British Philistines. And the true ambition of a public man—so a member once told the House of Commons—was to make himself a bore, gain money, and then style himself "an independent country gentleman." Truly, these are English ideals! A project of a grant to relieve Pitt was rejected by him; he was deeply touched by the King's offer of £30,000 from the Privy Purse. He declined the City Merchants' bank deposit of £100,000; but eventually £11,700 was raised for him by a subscription, the Bishop of London giving a thousand. Holwood was sold, but not without a pang. "I used to go bird-nesting in the woods of Holwood," he said, and it "was always my wish to call it my own." A balance of £4,000 remained, but in 1816, on his death, it was found that Pitt's debts exceeded his assets by £40,000. They were paid by a vote of the House of Commons, carried unanimously, Fox saying that he never gave a vote with "more satisfaction."

Fox himself was at times in even worse pecuniary straits than Pitt. There was a subscription for him, begun with Pitt's knowledge, and some one asked Pitt how Mr. Fox would take it. "Take it?" he said. "Why, I suppose he will take it quarterly, or perhaps half-yearly." Fox was a gambler and fond of horse-racing. In 1773 Walpole said of him, "The maccaronies are at their *ne plus ultra*. Fox is already so like Julius Cæsar that he owes £100,000. Lord Carlisle pays £150 and Mr. Crewe £120 a year for him." Politically, Fox would probably have accomplished more if his mind had been less distracted by other pursuits. Scott was, perhaps, right in saying that he and Pitt were so near in death—in Westminster Abbey—as they certainly had been in extravagance that—

> Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
> 'Twill trickle on his rival's bier.

Burke, commonly called "the Sublime," according to a description of him in a memorable epitaph, was never free from pecuniary embarrassments. He maintained some state at Beaconsfield, but that would not account for his straitened finances. In 1769 he borrowed a thousand pounds of Garrick. Lord Rockingham and others also gave him money.

But if we want an example of poverty amidst every sign of wealth, we must turn to Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Brilliant, extravagant, and successful, he was yet a martyr to want of cash. In 1804 the Prince of Wales gave him the Duchy of Cornwall Receivership, saying, "I wish to God it were better worth your acceptance," He had refused office until he took the Treasuryship of the Navy in the Fox and Greville administration. It was in 1808, during a debate on the Spanish war, that Drury Lane Theatre took fire, and lit up the House of Commons with its flames. An adjournment was proposed, but Sheridan stated that "whatever might be the extent of the private calamity, he hoped it would not interfere with the business of the country." He lost £300,000 by the fire, and the insurance of £35,000 was immediately attached by the Duke of Bedford, the ground landlord. In his petition to the King in Council Sheridan stated about Drury Lane that "the necessary economy did not prevail in the management." The theatre was rebuilt by public subscription, and placed under a committee. In Moore's Diary it is stated that American Government officials offered to bank £20,000 for Sheridan, as a mark of their esteem for his services in the cause of liberty. Sheridan begged to decline the gift. "Hope this is true," writes Moore. A big pawnbroker in Wardour-street was insured for £40,000; he also says: "And it was found that he had been the person always supplying Sheridan for his deposits in this way, and that he now has a great number of articles of his some of which (being Corporation cups, &c., with their inscriptions) the family are about to redeem." Sheridan was worth £5,500 at death when his debts were paid. The Hebrew proverb had been exemplified all through his life; he had earned money only to put it into a bag with holes.

We come to Cobden, with whom we reach another order of things. Neither drinking nor gaming, nor extravagance caused his poverty. How is it, men ask, that he was so little successful in his private affairs? Mr. Morley replies: "The same question may be asked of Burke and Pitt, both of them economists and financiers of the first order, yet both of them allowed their private affairs to fall into embarrassment and ruin. The answer is that their minds were too much absorbed in public interests to have any room left for that close attention to private interests which must always be required to raise a poor man into prosperity." Cobden disclosed as much in his letter to George Combe. "For I assure you," he wrote, "that during the last five years so much have I been involved in the vortex of political agitation that I have almost forgotten my own identity, and completely lost sight of the comforts and interests of my wife and children." When it was proposed to raise money for him, he at once thought of Villiers and Bright, who had been equally zealous. He felt a delicacy, personally, that did him honour. "I do not like to be recompensed for a public service at all, and I am sensible that my moral influence will be impaired by the fact of my receiving a tribute in money from the public." Between £75,000 and £80,000 was raised for him. Afterwards, when his investments had not prospered, and he was in sore need, a second amount (£40,000) was raised for him. He requested that the names of the subscribers should be given to him in a sealed cover, and it was found unbroken among his papers at death.

Mr. Edward Miall felt the same delicacy as Cobden did when, after having received an address, a piece of plate, and £5,000 in 1862, it was again proposed to give him a money testimonial upon his defeat at Bradford. There was a difficulty he felt he could not surmount—"the termination of one of the grandest passages of his life in a pecuniary investment." A lady's kindness had indeed made it possible for him to enter Parliament when the property-qualification test was in force. It is also worthy of note here that Daniel O'Connell died poor in spite of his tribute-rent, and that before the Emancipation Act he paid out of his own pocket for twenty years all the expenses of the agitation—at least, so Fagan says.

Mr. Gladstone is not as well off as he might have been had he devoted his energies to other than public affairs. He resisted, when in office, a motion for increase of salary. He has taken no pension, though he was entitled to one. When he left office, says one of his biographers, "the numerous claims upon him were understood to have compelled the sale of his very remarkable collection of valuable china and articles of virtu." There was something dramatically suggestive in Mr. Agnew's bid of £35,000, in a lump sum, for the Marlborough gems. "Here for the present," said the *Times* of June 29, 1875, "ends one of the most remarkable sales of an art property which has ever occurred in the annals of auctions in this country." Mr. Gladstone not only sold his house, but his library. Sir Arthur Guinness bought the former; Lord Wolverton purchased the latter, to return it to Mr. Gladstone as a gift.

There is a practical aspect to this record. Public life entails sacrifices. Canning would hardly have entered upon it but for a timely bequest. In his letter to Daniel O'Connell in 1835 the late Lord Beaconsfield excused his want of success in his election contests as follows:—"I had nothing to appeal to but the good sense of the people; my pecuniary resources were limited; I am not one of those public beggars that we see swarming with their obtrusive boxes in the chapels of your creed; nor am I in possession of a princely revenue, wrung from a race of fanatical slaves." The old Whigs encouraged promising young men to get into Parliament. In Mr. Gladstone's paper in the *Eton Miscellany* he wrote:—"A successful début, an offer from the Minister, a Secretaryship of State, and even the Premiership itself, are objects which form the vista along which a young visionary loves to look." There is no such vista now except for young and wealthy noblemen's sons. "Hardly any other feature of our Parliamentary system," remarks Lecky, "appears so ominous to a thoughtful observer as the growing exclusion of young men from the House of Commons." The secret was pointed out by Professor Fawcett as well as a partial remedy for the evil. In moving his Election Expenses Bill, in June, 1873, he said: "Owing to the increase in the number of our moneyed men, the competition for seats in Parliament had been keener of late years, for one of the first things that a man thought of when he became rich was to enter that House, and he was willing to pay an extravagant price for the honour. If only rich men were to enter the House our statesmen would not receive a political training in their youth, and we should be governed by men who had first turned their attention to politics when they had realized fortunes, and had arrived at forty or fifty years of age." It was pointed out that many men in the House—some of the best—had had their election expenses paid for them, and that the working classes had then no direct representative. A considerable list of living public men who have received their election expenses could be given. Is not the true remedy for these defects—which give timidity, hesitation, and narrowness to our political actions, ideas, and schemes—to be found in the payment of election expenses by the constituencies and of members by the State?

## *CORRESPONDENCE.*

### THE PRIMROSE CLUB.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The circular to which you refer, setting forth the advantages to be purchased by a private subscription to the Primrose Club, has not been sent out only to Government officials. It has also been issued to the professions. A country doctor the other day brought me one with an addressed envelope enclosed by the secretary, which had reached him through the post. The odd part about the business is that the circular makes out the Primrose Club to have already secured a very large number of members. Then why go into the highways and byways? I had hoped that the Primrose farce had been played out, but this touting suggests that from coal and tea charities the Primrosers have got up to club charities, by which the unwary of a higher stratum are to be caught.—Yours obediently. LIPITS.

*September 3.*

# OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Whatever may be thought of the merits of the question which is under discussion, Sir Thomas Farrer must be universally admitted to have written a most masterly destructive criticism of the Sugar Convention. Few more trenchant pieces of writing have appeared of recent years; and the vigour, the cogency, and the lucidity of his letter to the *Times* fill us with regret that so masterly a pen should so seldom be used. There are not so many clear thinkers and powerful writers in the world that we can afford to let such an economist as Sir Thomas Farrer vegetate in silence in the shades of Abinger Hall.

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Sir Thomas Farrer's impeachment of the Convention seems to be almost unanswerable. To begin with, the most-favoured-nation clause cannot be waived excepting with the consent of the Powers with which these treaties were entered into. We cannot, therefore, boycott Austrian and American sugar, since Austria and the United States are no parties to the new Convention. Their rights to be treated as "most favoured nations" are antecedent to the Convention, and cannot be affected by any arrangements which we may have entered into with other Powers. Four of the six nations who with ourselves sign the Convention may compel us to boycott sugar from our own colonies if, in the opinion of these four foreigners, these colonies adopt a system of direct or indirect bounties.

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We think Sir Thomas Farrer under-estimates the efficacy of the boycott as a weapon in the hands of seven Powers, but he is quite right in insisting upon the difficulty of maintaining that boycott in face of France, Austria, Brazil, and the United States. There is not a Leaguer in Ireland, or for that matter a landlord either, who will not tell us that the boycott breaks down the moment there are sufficient numbers boycotted to enable them to form a counter-alliance for mutual assistance against the boycotters. A boycott is like a blockade in these days of steam. It can only be maintained when there is an overwhelming preponderance of force on the side of the boycotters or blockaders. Under the Convention we fear the boycotters and the boycotted are too nearly matched to justify much confidence as to the result.

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M. Ferry seems to have taken alarm at Boulangism. He proclaims aloud that disquiet has seized on the hearts of all Republicans, for they "see marching, enrolled under a new chief, all that remains in the country of Cæsarism, followed by humiliated Royalists, resigned to their fate and abdicating their principles, with a contingent of mad and incorrigible revolutionists." But how is it that this strange coalition has been formed? M. Ferry does not answer that question, but the secret is largely to be found in the policy and personality of M. Ferry himself.

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Apropos of what we said the other day upon the way in which Boulangism has made the Opportunists round upon *scrutin de liste*, it is worth noting that M. Ferry also declared yesterday his conversion to the old method of *scrutin d'arrondissement*. The return to the old single-member divisions was, he said, one of the means of "protecting the Republic against the attacks of its enemies," and he was forced to recognize that "*scrutin de liste* had kept none of the promises made in its name." But is this really so? We always understood that the chief promise made on behalf of *scrutin de liste* was that it would subordinate local to political issues, and increase the strength of the majority in any given department. And is not this exactly what it has done in the case of the recent elections? It is not the method of election but the opinions of the electors that M. Ferry really finds at fault.

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The president of the Library Association detailed yesterday the grievances of librarians against the public. We will venture to formulate one grievance of the public against the librarians. It is this, that hardly any two librarians in the country draw up their annual reports on the same method. This want of uniformity is especially unfortunate in the statistics of the books read at, or lent from, public libraries. The Board of Trade furnishes every year complete figures of the physical "consumption" of the people of the United Kingdom. It is at least as important to know their intellectual consumption; and the Library Association would be doing a high public service if it would draw up a standard method for statistics on this subject, and prevail upon all public librarians to adopt it.

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It is to be hoped that the very strong remarks of Sir William Hardman at the Surrey sessions yesterday will have some immediate effect upon those to whom they were addressed. Two boys, aged thirteen and fourteen years, were brought up for sentence on a charge of breaking into and robbing a church. One of these youngsters had been formerly sentenced by Sir William to be detained in a reformatory, but on the ground that his constitution was not robust, the authorities had refused to receive him. This peculiar action on their part brought forth the following remarks from the chairman:—

> He regretted the difficulty which had arisen, because these boys belonged to a class that were likely to be benefited by a course of training such as was given at these institutions. It was a pity that they had power to refuse to receive such cases. It appeared to him that if the managers could not make anything out of the boys in consequence of their not being very healthy they refused admission. The vicious and criminal classes, as a rule, were neither so healthy nor so strong as the reputable section of the community. He did not intend to let the matter rest.

We sincerely hope not, when the only alternative to their admission to a reformatory is imprisonment, and consequently association with criminals. This, we fear, is how the manufacture of criminals is carried on in only too many cases, and we are glad that Sir William Hardman has spoken out in no uncertain manner.

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Three of the Austrian official organs have proclaimed as with a single voice that King Milan is absolutely in the right and that Queen Nathalie must be severely censured. When a man sells his soul to the Evil One he has a right to expect his owner to back him up against all comers—till his time comes. But the value of the opinion of the foul fiend when he sits in judgment on the claims of his vassal to violate the moral law is not usually regarded with much respect outside his own dominions. The object of these simultaneous articles, it is frankly confessed, is to conciliate King Milan.

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In the new era which is opening for labour "much depends upon English trade unions." So said the president of the Congress yesterday—most truly; and the best wish that the friendly outsider can make is that the trade unionists may prove equal to the responsibility thus imposed upon them. "Much depends upon English trade unions," and whether they make much of it depends in its turn on the degree in which they trust to their "own right arms" to help them. Take, for instance, the question of the eight-hours day, which the president put in the forefront of his address. State interference in that direction may come hereafter; but it assuredly will not come until the trade unions themselves take practical steps to enforce the policy within their own sphere. Self-help first; State interference second; that is the proper order; and the English trade unions will at once make a tactical error, and be false to their own traditions, if they attempt to reverse it.

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"The Government have striven, and successfully striven," said the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland yesterday, "to draw more closely together the bonds of union between Great Britain and Ireland." In one sense this is true, but that sense is precisely the opposite of what Lord Londonderry intended. The bonds of union between Great Britain and Ireland have never perhaps been tighter than they are at this moment; but this is the result not of the so-called Unionists, whose policy is detested more every day by the Irish people, but of the so-called Separatists, who have struck up a union hitherto unknown between the English and the Irish peoples.

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The function of juries is being more and more obscured in this country by the encroachments of judges. Nothing is more certain than that juries have always claimed and exercised the right to suspend the law when in their opinion a case arose in which it ought not to be enforced. But yesterday at the Middlesex Sessions, when a jury was confronted with a "miserable, ruined, broken-hearted man," who had slightly wounded in a scuffle a scoundrel who had carried off his wife on the very day on which he had buried one of his children, Mr. Edlin told them that they "must not be led away by their feelings to do "as juries sometimes did—return an improper verdict. No doubt the "prisoner had been much provoked, but they had nothing to do with that." The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but strongly recommended the man to mercy. Sentence was deferred. This was clearly an improper verdict. The jury ought to have acquitted the man, and in thus exercising their prerogative of suspending the law they would have been true to the best precedents of English juries—to those precedents which made the jury box the palladium of liberty.

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The three previous presidents of the National Congress have been impartially chosen from the Parsee, the Mahommedan, and the Hindoo communities. This year there is some talk of inviting a resident Englishman to take the chair. The proposal, if it is pressed, will encounter some obstacles, not the least being the difficulty of procuring the right sort of person. If the selection were confined to those in complete sympathy with the National Congress the number would be less than half a dozen. The Congress committee might possibly be satisfied with an Englishman in partial sympathy with them, but the field would still be exceedingly

limited. Moreover, it would require no small amount of courage on the part of, say, the chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce or the leader of the Calcutta bar to so closely identify himself with a movement that offends Anglo-Indians as much as the National League offends Irish landlords. We hear that Mr. Caine, who is to winter in the East, will assist at the Allahabad Congress. Other politicians who may happen to be in India at the time could not do better than follow his example. Their testimony would be useful. At present the British public seems but imperfectly acquainted with the aims and importance of the great Indian caucus.

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If Lady Harberton, or any of her disciples, should ever visit Silesia they had better take good care that their divided skirts are "modified" as much as possible, unless they value the courage of their opinion, more highly than their liberty. As a warning example of how ladies indulging in the divided garment are treated in that part of the world the following case may stand which has just been brought to a close in the Ratibor law courts. A young widow whose time hung somewhat heavily on her hands had put on her husband's Sunday suit, and finding that she made rather a good looking-lad had gone to a public-house where the usual Sunday afternoon dancing was going on. Some one, however, recognized her, and the young men immediately struck up a *bon camaraderie*, to escape which the widow tried in vain to get away. When at last she succeeded in reaching the street the whole village population followed her to her house, hooting and laughing at the miserable and crestfallen victim. But this was not all. A case was brought against the widow for causing a disturbance in the street, and though she appealed against the sentence, the authorities remained by their decision that her offence must be punished by ten days' imprisonment.

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## *PROLETARIAN LITERATURE.**

THE literary leaders of proletarian thought seldom find their works noticed in the reviews and literary journals. They are cut off from the amenities of log-rolling; for their fame is won in the low-priced and cheaply-printed literature of working class Republicanism, Socialism, Secularism, Salvationism, and what not, which polite journals ignore, and polite individuals consequently never hear of. Such literature has all the faults and does all the mischief of work that never receives skilled and educated criticism. When its readers had no votes, this did not matter to the classes. Now that the franchise is more democratic, it does matter a great deal; and it is time to reconsider the old editorial policy—or rather habit—of giving a page and a half of vapid comment to a book destined to be forgotten without having influenced the conduct or opinions of a single human being; whilst pamphlets that circulate by thousands, dealing with vital questions of national economy and private morals, are tossed into the waste-paper basket after a glance at the name of the publishers—usually a "Freethought" or "Progressive" or "Universal Labor" or other vulgarly democratic sort of "Society." The best of these pamphlets contain much truth of which the classes are deplorably ignorant; and the worst of them much falsehood which the masses accept because the newspapers never condescend to refute it. But now that the wage-worker is beginning to count for something in the circulation of the daily papers, and for a good deal at General Elections, it is becoming worth while to bestow upon his "best hundred books" at least as much notice as is lavished on insignificant three-volume novels. Perhaps the chief practical difficulty would be to induce the reviewers to learn enough political economy to avoid breaking down disgracefully over the little works towards which they instinctively assume an attitude of condescension. When Mr. Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" forced itself upon their notice, they made wild work of it, attacking his old-fashioned cut-and-dried orthodox Ricardian deductions and physiocratic canon of taxation as mad innovations; and either missing his weak points altogether or cautiously endorsing them as true but not new. Mr. Laurence Gronlund's "Co-operative Commonwealth" also made its way into notice, with a like result. Even in the solemn lines of the leading article, newspaper economics often leave much to be desired. If the truth must out, the average editor knows no more than Mr. John Bright or those Whigs who got just far enough into the subject to misunderstand Free Trade and to imagine that the functions of Government should be sternly restricted to putting rebellious members of the lower orders in prison. The writer of the money article is usually a frank mercantilist of the ante-Sir James Stewart period; and the reviewer modestly gives in his allegiance to what Professor Sidgwick describes as "the kind of Political Economy sometimes called orthodox, though it has the characteristic, unusual in orthodox doctrines, of being repudiated by the majority of accredited teachers of the subject."

Mr. Gronlund's book on the French Revolution, though its style outrages English canons of literary taste, is much more concise, and less afflicted with italics, explosions of asterisks, and notes of admiration, than his "Co-operative Commonwealth." Its chief merit is the clearness and consistency with which it presents the Social-Democratic interpretation of the Revolution as a completely successful self-assertion of the French *bourgeoisie* against the feudal aristocracy. That this is the true historic and economic significance of the change is now admitted; but it certainly is not yet familiar to the ordinary reader, to whom the Revolution is still a melodrama with sensation scenes of the demolition of the Bastille, the hanging of Foulon, the march from Versailles, the murder of the Princesse Lamballe, the flight to Varennes, the guillotining of Marie Antoinette and everybody else, and, in proof of the futility and wickedness of all revolutions, the final restoration of the *status quo ante* by Napoleon with his whiff of grapeshot. All of which, when described by such a pen as Carlyle's, is excellent reading, and at least a part of history. Mr. Gronlund is no Carlyle; but he has learned from the Hegelians something of the philosophy of history, and from Marx the radical importance of economic development in national movements. Hence, although he has failed from lack of strength and completeness of equipment fully to reconcile all the facts with his doctrine, and has allowed himself to be seduced into a forced hero-worship of Danton, his book is well worth reading by those who only know the sensational side of a chapter of history the sequel of which is "to be continued in our next" newspaper, and just at present shows signs of becoming rather exciting. He follows Mr. John Morley in regarding the instigation of the September massacres as not proven against Danton, and is as sceptical of his hero's shortcomings as he is credulous of the comprehensiveness of his statesmanship. He actually attempts to defend the financial skill of the Jacobins, apparently believing that the policy of issuing paper money against a reserve of unproductive land was sane because the land had an estimated market value. He admits depreciation of assignats, but declares that extensive forgery by the party of reaction had produced the effect of over-issue, and maintains that the laws of maximum brought up the assignats to par. It is not, however, difficult to bring paper money to par by fixing the prices of commodities in it: the difficulty is to induce people to produce commodities when the price so fixed will not really pay for them. Other questionable passages are those in which Lloyd Jones is said to have died "of a broken heart" from the failure of co-operation; the inevitable statement that four hours' daily work would supply all our needs under Socialism; and a number of minor points which clash with particulars given by Mignet, Louis Blanc, Claretie, and other writers.

Mr. Gronlund's smaller work is an attempt to demonstrate the insufficiency of Mr. Henry George's theory of interest, and of his consequent misconception of the function of the capitalist. He makes several points as against Mr. George, but throws no light whatever on the real nature of interest; and his statement that "in Great Britain land is the *first* 'means of labour' to revolutionize" is rather astonishing to any one practically acquainted with the conditions of English industry.

* "'Ca Ira!' Or, Danton in the French Revolution." By Laurence Gronlund. (Boston, Mass.: Lee and Shephard.

"Insufficiency of Henry George's Theory." By Laurence Gronlund. (New York: Labour News Company.

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## *MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.*

We have received the following subscriptions for Mr. Bradlaugh:—

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Jellings Blow | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| W. D. Harly | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| W. Simpson, Stockport | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| J. B. M. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. T. Hill | 0 | 2 | 6 |

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Dear Sir,—Herewith please find further List of Subscriptions. I have been asked, "Would a fund collected in a provincial town clash with the London one?" I answer, No; on the contrary, it would be a political barometer for Mr. Bradlaugh's guidance. The subscriptions can be sent to Mr. Bradlaugh direct, or to me.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Treasurer.
Per R.B.A.

35*a*, *Great George-street, Westminster, London, Sept* 4.

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Subscriptions previously acknowledged.....£661 14 6.

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Edward Crossley | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| W. S. Bird | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Anti-bigot | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| J. C. B. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza F. Bowyer-Smith | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Wardle | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry R. Dalton | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Alice Scatcherd | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Hart | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| T. H. "Bury," | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| C. F. Moscou | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss King | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Craddock | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 36 | 1 | 6 |

Received by treasurer through Mr. Bradlaugh:—

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. B. Winterbotham, M.P. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| T. S. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Catherine Holiday | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| A. Reade | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Total to date | 744 | 16 | 0 |

SIR,—Many are glad to see that Mr. Bradlaugh's long and devoted labours for the welfare of the people are at last being recognized.

Mr. Bradlaugh holds a unique position in the history of this country as the fearless upholder of the rights of constituencies, and he is winning the esteem of his bitterest opponents by his work in the House of Commons.

I hope abler purses and pens than mine will take this matter up, and by generously contributing to your fund relieve Mr. Bradlaugh from burdens which ought not to have been left so long on his shoulders.—Your obedient servant,

ALBERT RAPHAEL

*Streatham, Sept.* 3.

## A NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WORKING GENTLEWOMEN.

LAST year a story called "Katherine Regina" made its appearance in the form of a Christmas annual. Its author—Mr. Walter Besant—forsaking the East-end and the seamstresses, of whose sad woes we have heard so much, here made an attempt to set forth the struggles and difficulties of educated women whose training has not been specialized. The book excited a great deal of interest, and possibly drew upon Mr. Besant a great many letters; but there was a general kind of feeling, except among the unhappy initiated ones, that the author had a good deal exaggerated matters for the purposes of his art. It is possible—and sincerely to be hoped—that Lily's tragic disappearance among the fallen is not very common in the case of ladies; but it cannot be unknown to any who have come in close contact with the large class of struggling ladies that the depths to which they are compelled to sink are as near those of starvation and degradation as it is possible to be. Let any woman whose heart is not frozen visit the British Museum, or one of the numerous governess agencies to be found in London, or the Society for the Employment of Women. She will not be in need of any fiction to enable her to understand the sufferings and horrors which refined delicate women are compelled to go through in the struggle for existence. If it is true that the "woman movement" of this century has been and will be of immense advantage to a large number of women, it is equally true that it has been disastrous to another class of deserving women—has, in fact, crushed them. Forty years ago a gentle-mannered lady who knew enough English, French, and German to teach children under twelve, could get a situation as governess without much difficulty. Nowadays, no matter how young the children, delicacy of mind and manners, sweetness, patience, and all those other qualities not to be bought by a Girton education—and surely of value in a teacher of very young children—go for nothing, and the small children are sent off to a high school, certainly to the detriment of their manners: as, naturally, a teacher with seventy children in her class cannot be expected to attend to anything but their intellectual education.

Now, what is the unfortunate woman to do who began teaching before the female education mania set in? Or what is the girl to do who is obliged to begin teaching immediately she leaves school, and who may be quite competent and very well fitted to teach small children? In the future, we are told complacently, every girl will have received special training, and therefore be able to procure good work. This may be; though to many of us, looking at competition at the present moment hitherto confined to men, there can be nothing but trouble in our minds as we reflect on the terrible competition to come between men and women. However, it is the present that mainly concerns us, and the question of how to help gentlewomen who as teachers, literary workers, copyists, secretaries, clerks, are earning incomes so small as to practically preclude their laying by anything for sickness or old age—is now beginning to assume a definite solution. A society with these much-needed objects—aimed at by none of the many existing London charities—is now in course of formation. We cannot do better than quote from the little pamphlet:—

> Therefore to the mass of working gentlewomen to save money is almost an impossibility, and if sickness or want of employment come, there is often great hardship to be faced. From this it may be understood that it is rare to find life insurance, or any other kind of providence, undertaken by this class, the buying of adequate annuities being absurdly beyond the reach of the vast majority. Any society, therefore, attempting to meet the need of this class cannot do so adequately on wholly self-supporting lines; it must, however, do all in its power to encourage working gentlewomen to providence and self-help. It is proposed to form a society on lines which will at once offer advantages to working gentlewomen and incite them to providence and independence. This can only be accomplished by raising a fund of a considerable amount which will serve as an investment and reserve fund, and enable the society to supplement the aid which would come from the subscription of members and the donations of friends.

The figures showing how the fund could be made workable are then given, and they seem to have been carefully calculated. Those who wish to know more of the society are invited to communicate with the young lady who has originated the whole thing. Also those willing, either ladies or gentlemen, to serve on the committee are requested to communicate with Mrs. Joseph King, 44, Well-walk, Hampstead, N.W.

A great feature of this society will be that a special appeal will be made to every man, young or old, to contribute something, if even a shilling, to the fund. Many—in fact all men with any manliness in them—who cannot support their own sisters would be glad to give what they can for the relief of all gentlewomen, and thus indirectly help their own relatives. Mr. Walter Besant, with his usual kindness, has promised his support.

## WHO WAS MADAME ADAM'S INFORMANT?

The semi-official Coburg *Zeitung* declares that the "Princess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha," from whom Madame Adam, editress of the *Nouvelle Revue*, boasts to have received much authentic information relative to the Battenberg marriage incident and other scandals, is none other than a certain Constance Geiger, who was morganatically married to the deceased Prince Leopold of Coburg, who died in 1884 She then bloomed out into a Baroness Ruttenstein, but does not, and never did, enjoy the countenance or confidence of either the Coburg or the German Court.

## At Home and Abroad.

Prince Ferdinand of Coburg will leave Sophia in a few days for a new provincial tour, and will attend some army manœuvres.

It is stated that the King of the Belgians has offered an asylum to the Pope in Belgium should his Holiness ever find it necessary to leave Rome.

Owing to the refusal of the Governor of Queensland to sanction the release of a prisoner, the Ministry of the colony has resigned.

Judge Luzon P. Morris, of Newhaven, Connecticut, has been nominated for Governor of that State by the Democrats.

The Third French Republic entered yesterday upon its nineteenth year. A Paris correspondent points out that should it complete another twelve months it will have lasted longer than any other Government since 1792.

Gustav Freytag, the novelist, writes to the German papers to say that though decorated with the Ernestine House Order, he is nevertheless not ennobled, as indeed he has no ambition to be.

General Smyth and his staff are returning from Zululand to Cape Town. Although the Government profess complete ignorance of Dinizulu's whereabouts, there is confirmation of his capture.

M. Chevreul, the French centenarian, visited the Sanitary Exhibition at the Palace of Industry yesterday. Arm-in-arm with a friend he mounted the stairs and walked through the Exhibition.

Two Hungarians, a deputy and a doctor, have been arrested as spies near Grenoble and were detained some hours. A gendarme thought their manners and speech suspicious.

The last rail of the Red River Valley Railroad was laid to the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Monday. Some members of the local Government made the first trip over the line.

In connection with the manœuvres of the Italiam army, King Humbert, the Queen, Crown Prince, and Minister for War yesterday reviewed the troops, on the parade ground, near Forli. The people cheered the soldiers and the Royal family.

The local committee of the British Association at Bath completed their arrangements yesterday, and received the president-elect and a considerable number of members and associates who have already arrived to attend the meeting.

Telegrams from Hirschberg announce that the floods in that district are now falling. The damage done is, however, considerable, for all the dam-works erected since the last inundations have been swept away. In Ratibor, a further rise of the Oder is anticipated.

A case of attempted murder and suicide occurred at Horley, near Redhill, yesterday, a groom named Smith shooting his wife and afterwards himself. It appears that there are no hopes for the man's recovery, but it is thought the woman will survive.

At a meeting of the Eastbourne town council on Monday night the value of having first-class music on the parades was discussed, and it was resolved not only to subsidize a good local band out of the borough rates, but also to erect, by public subscription, a musical pavilion near the beach.

The wife of a labourer, named Searle, living in Linford-street, Battersea, having given birth recently to two boys and a girl, the matter was brought under the notice of the Queen by the Rev. A Werninck, of St. Andrew's, Battersea, and her Majesty has sent the usual donation of three pounds.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Margaret Hill, a servant, who was shot at the Blacksmiths' Arms, Thurlstone, near Barnsley, on Monday, by Henry Hey, her master. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Hey.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland passed through Newtown Butler, yesterday, on his way to visit the Earl of Erne. In reply to several addresses presented to him he said the Government would in the future persevere in the course they had taken in the past. They had striven successfully to draw more closely together the bonds of union between Great Britain and Ireland.

At the Surrey sessions yesterday two youths pleaded guilty to brutally ill-treating a man named Ridler, who had incurred the displeasure of a gang to which they belonged, and in sentencing the prisoners to eighteen and twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, respectively, Sir William Hardman strongly condemned the ruffianism so prevalent in London.

In London last week 2,508 births and 1,342 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 135 and the deaths 143 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death rate per thousand from all causes, which had been 18.0, 16.2, and 17.5 in the three preceding weeks, declined again last week to 16.4.

On Sunday night a young lady named Keegan was out walking at Ballyhaunis, in company with her brother and a young man named Leech, the latter carrying a gun under his arm. The young man Keegan came behind him and playfully pulled the trigger, and his sister received the whole of the charge in the body. Both Leech and Keegan were arrested, and have been remanded. The young lady lies in a hopeless condition.

A woman named Sullivan was yesterday charged, at the Woolwich police-court, with cruelty to her child. A constable stated that he saw the prisoner, who was drunk, dash the baby, seven weeks old, against a wall, and another witness said he afterwards saw the woman bang the infant's head two or three times against a public-house door. The prisoner was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

The revenue received from April 1 to the 1st inst. amounts to £32,631,222, or £115,527 more than the £32,505,695 received in the corresponding period ending September 3, 1887. The expenditure up to the 1st inst. was £35,800,645, being £207,590 more than the expenditure for the similar period of 1887-8. The balances on the 1st inst. amounted to £1,913,596, and on September 3, 1887, to £2,548,747.

A congress of ironmasters, mineowners, mining engineers, and inspectors is now sitting in Vienna. The proceedings were opened by a speech from the Austrian Minister of Agriculture. The output of iron, the means for introducing additional safety into the working of mines, the wages of pitmen, and the differences in the taxes on raw materials and iron manufactured products in various countries are the principal subjects to be discussed.

Lady White having to pass through Bulgaria on her way to England the Government sent an official to the frontier to welcome her. At Bellova Lady White was welcomed on the part of Prince Ferdinand by an aide-de-camp, and at the Sophia station luncheon was provided and bouquets were presented to her. She then continued her journey, accompanied as far as Zaribrod by the director of the railway and the Prince's aide-de-camp.

## CANADA AND THE PROPOSED RETALIATION.

### ACTION OF LORD SALISBURY.

An Ottawa despatch, dated September 3, and published in the *Times* says:—

"The first meeting of the Cabinet held since President Cleveland laid his celebrated retaliatory Message before Congress was held here this afternoon. The British Government, the moment it was known that Congress would be asked to pass a measure of retaliation against Canada, cabled to Sir John Macdonald, requesting him to furnish the full text of the extent and character of the commercial relations which had existed between the United States and Canada since the confederation of the British North American provinces, also a clear statement of all remonstrances that had been made by the United States against Canada for alleged irregularities in according to United States citizens the rights conceded by treaty, also a full explanation of the probable effect on the Dominion if the proposed retaliation measures were carried out. This information was prepared and laid before the Cabinet to-day, before being forwarded to the British Government. It is stated on the most trustworthy authority that in asking for this information Lord Salisbury enjoined the Dominion Government to exercise the utmost caution in every movement just now, when any irregular steps might tend to strengthen the feeling of hostility which has been raised towards the Dominion. Lord Salisbury has spoken pretty plainly. Sir John's attitude, he assumed, was not very cordially received by the members of the Government here. The meeting was exceptionally lively. Members of the Cabinet by no means unite in endorsing the remedies Sir John proposed. It is impossible to ascertain what suggestions the British Government have offered, beyond caution, nor is it possible to learn what line of campaign Sir John proposed, although it is known that several members of his Cabinet were by no means in accord with his suggestions. Another meeting of the Cabinet will be held.

"Sir John, before taking any action, must receive the consent of Lord Salisbury, who evidently is not pleased at being drawn into a squabble.

"It is stated to-night that a serious rupture in Sir John's Cabinet is not improbable over the interference of the Home Government."

## COUNT MOLTKE ON THE NEXT GREAT WAR.

The following paragraph, says *La France*, is taken from a letter recently written by Count Moltke to a correspondent at Munich:—"In one of our walks I told you how it has been predicted that I shall see another war. I hope not. I have certainly faith in the courage and discipline of our soldiers, but another war between France and Germany would not be like the one of 1870. We should have to fight with nearly equal forces, and the chances on both sides would therefore be equalized. Besides, German unity is accomplished; she now should only aim at defending herself if attacked."

## AN EMPEROR ROWING OVER A FLOODED TOWN.

The Emperor of Austria yesterday visited Budweis, in Bohemia, which has been completely flooded by the overflow of the Moldau. The whole town is under water. All the cellars are full, and in some streets the water stands five feet deep. The usual scenes of devastation and misery are reported, but hitherto there has been no loss of life, although many houses have had to be hastily evacuated owing to the foundations having given way. The Emperor went through several of the flooded streets in a boat, and made a donation of 10,000 florins to the burgomaster for the relief of the sufferers. The town of Prague, and a number of smaller towns and villages in Bohemia, are also reported to be endangered by the continued floods. The railway traffic between parts of Bohemia and Upper Austria is suspended. In the neighbourhood of Linz and Krems a considerable area of land is under water. At Sanct Martin, in Upper Austria, a house fell in during the night, in consequence of the floods, and the occupier with his two children were buried in the ruins. The entire valley of the River Poprad, in Northern Hungary, is completely inundated in consequence of the late heavy rains. No less than six villages are under water, the inhabitants of which have fled for refuge to the mountains. Not only are the corn crops entirely destroyed, but large stores of corn and hay have also been swept away by the floods.

## THE FORBIDDEN RESIDENCE OF THE DALAI LAMA.

The well-known traveller, Major-General Prjevalsky, started on Thursday last on his fifth journey of exploration in Tibet, with the intention of penetrating, if possible, into Lhassa, the capital. The general, with his officers and Cossacks, will this time take advantage of the new Central Asian railway as far as Samarcand, whence they will proceed to Semiretchinsk, and so to the Tibetan tablelands. General Prjevalsky will probably on this occasion have the best chance ever afforded him of entering the forbidden residence of the Dalai Lama.

## THE CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.

Altmeyer, of whose career we yesterday gave a sketch, has not yet been brought before the examining magistrate in Paris; but his photograph has been taken at the depot. He has also been questioned by M. Goron, the chief of the detective department, and he complained, it seems, against the accommodation given him in prison. The *France* declares that, in conversation with the two detectives who arrested him, he wanted to wager that, within a week, he would again make his escape from prison. To prevent the possibility of that happening while he was under their charge, Altmeyer was not only handcuffed in the usual way, but had a thick cord tied round his waist, attaching him to one of the detectives. The statement that he had returned the 14,000 f. which a *demi-mondaine* at Veules had been credulous enough to lend him, is contradicted, and it is stated that the sum he obtained from her under false pretences amounted, not to 14,000 f., but to 50,000 f.

## DIABOLICAL CRIMES IN HUNGARY.

Two fearful crimes are reported from Pesth. In the one case, a tailor, named Gnädig, poured through a funnel melted lead into the right ear of his sleeping wife. Finding she was not dead, the wretch then proceeded to strangle her, but was interrupted by the arrival of the neighbours, who found the unfortunate woman still alive, but in a desperate condition. The murderer is still at large. The other case is that of a butcher, who fired a revolver at his brother-in-law, and, believing he was dead, went home and killed his victim's child, a baby ten months old. He then attempted to commit suicide.

## EXPULSION OF THE CHINESE FROM THE STATES

### A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DODGE.

The action of Congress on Monday (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*) with reference to Chinese immigration is denounced on all hands as shameful. It will be remembered that as at first drawn up the proposed treaty with China restricted immigration, but authorized under certain limitations the issuing of permits to Chinese labourers once domiciled here to return after visiting their native country. China approved of this, but before ratifying the treaty the Senate inserted a proviso cancelling such permits absolutely. This made it necessary to return the treaty to China for fresh approval, which, it is now said unofficially, China refuses, as it was generally expected she would. As soon as the news reached Washington Mr. Scott, a Democratic member of Congress, introduced a bill providing for the complete and absolute exclusion of the Chinese, and the measure passed the House immediately without a division. The bill makes it unlawful for any Chinese labourer, whether he was, is, or may be a resident in the States, who left or may leave before the Act passes and has not returned, to re-enter the country. It prohibits the issue of certificates of identity, and declares all certificates previously issued void. Chinese labourers presenting them will not be allowed to enter the country. The bill was taken immediately to the Senate, where it was debated till the adjournment. It is likely to pass without opposition, though it abrogates the existing treaty without notice, and breaks faith with the Chinese labourers who have gone to China holding permits to return. The object of this hasty legislation is to secure the votes of the Pacific Coast States in the Presidential election, as anti-Chinese sentiment there is very strong.

## THE RELIEF OF EMIN PASHA.

Herr Krupp, of Essen, has, says a Berlin telegram, subscribed fifty thousand marks towards the German Expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. Lieutenant Wissmann is already on his way back from Egypt to Brussels, instead of proceeding to Zanzibar, as had been intended. The *National Zeitung* suggests that he may be planning an expedition up the Nile, but it is more probable, writes a correspondent, that he will enter the service of the King of Belgium, or rather of the Congo State, especially as it is rumoured that he will be appointed to the governorship of one of the Congo districts, in order to open communications with Emin Pasha.

## THE CLERGY AND THE ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Government, writes the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News*, has serious ground of complaint against the conduct of the Catholic clergy in the electoral canvass for the coming elections of provincial councils. It seems that the priests have, both in the pulpit and confessional advised the Catholics to vote for the Carlist and Ultramontane candidates, threatening with religious penalties all electors who dare to canvass or vote for the Liberals. In the provinces north of the Ebro and in Catalonia, which were hotbeds of Carlism during the last civil war, the influence exerted by the priests has been so scandalous that the local and Madrid press call upon the Government to interfere.

## A FRENCH FAMILY TRAGEDY.

An extraordinary trial commenced at Niort, France, yesterday. Gaston and Ernest Ferrand, aged twenty-five and twenty-three, are charged with murdering Honoré Chevallereau, mayor of Neuvy Bouin, of whom they are the illegitimate sons. Chevallereau having in the most heartless way left their mother to fall into poverty, they resolved to make an appeal to him. He at first declined to see them, but on their resolving not to leave without seeing him he came downstairs. After a short altercation he ordered them out, and tried to push Gaston. Ernest went to his brother's assistance, and while he was struggling with Chevallereau, Gaston fired a revolver four times at the latter. Chevallereau's sister and servant hurried in and tried to seize the revolver. Gaston passed it to his brother, but it was eventually snatched from Ernest. The brothers were forced out of the house, and Chevallereau just managed to walk upstairs, where he expired. Gaston alleges that he had armed himself with a revolver because on a previous occasion his father had ordered him out and threatened to shoot him if he returned. Both brothers lived at Paris, Gaston being partially paralyzed and supported by Ernest, a journeyman currier. Until 1871 Chevellereau and Julia Ferrand, the daughter of an artisan, lived together, and the three sons—the eldest, Honoré, is in a lunatic asylum—were sent to school under the name of Chevallereau. Chevallereau gradually ceased to cohabit with Julia Ferrand, and his remittances ultimately stopped.

## SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN FRANCE.

The body of an Englishman, in appearance a clerk, of about 35 years of age, has been found in Calais Harbour. The deceased had evidently committed suicide by firing a pistol in his mouth, and the bullet had penetrated the brain. There is no further trace of violence. The probability is that in despair of finding employment he resolved to destroy himself abroad. The captain of the mail steamer *Breese* recognized the man as having crossed to Calais on Friday night. To lessen the chances of identification the man, before committing the act, made away with all traces that could furnish a clue. His height is 5ft. 5in., the complexion fair, with light moustache, brown hair, and with moles on the left side of the chin and above the right knee. The body was dressed in drab trousers, grey waistcoat, and short black jacket, with a leather belt. The hat was missing. The body lies at the Morgue.

## THE "TAMING OF THE SHREW" IN PARIS.

The theatrical venture of the Daly company, at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, has (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*) created great public interest. This is the first time that the "Taming of the Shrew" has been put on the stage in Paris. M. Coquelin, cadet, of the Théâtre Français, has expressed the following opinion on the play, and the manner in which it was performed. He declared that to present such a crude and primitive play in the Nineteenth Century struck him as utterly incongruous, and made his very hair stand on end. Independently of the piece, he thought favourably of the company. M. Coquelin, however, several times expressed his surprise that such a company should have chosen to play so "terrifying" a piece before a Parisian audience. "*Nous autres, nous ne pouvons pas comprendre ces rudesses là.*" "Not that I wish to infer," added M. Coquelin, "that Shakspeare is unplayable in Paris. On the contrary, from what I have seen at the Lyceum, I believe that, if Irving and Ellen Terry were to come to Paris with their Shaksperian repertory, they would for weeks draw crowded houses from the very élite of Parisian playgoers." M. Sardou spoke mainly of the *mise-en-scène* and grouping of the company. The former he considered execrable: the latter excellent. Seldom on any stage had he seen truer or more artistic grouping. Of the acting he would give no opinion, the piece being so utterly novel to his experience.

FOURTH EDITION.

# THE DISASTROUS FLOODS IN AUSTRIA.

## THE CROPS WASHED AWAY.

## FRUIT-LADEN BARGES ADRIFT ON THE DANUBE.

A Reuter's telegram from Vienna to-day says :—According to the accounts published here, great devastation has been caused by the inundations in Upper Austria. At Ried, Obernberg, Waitzenkirchen, Riedau, and Pigharting the water penetrated into the houses and flooded large tracts of cultivated land, washing away all the crops which had not been gathered in.

A large number of bridges have been destroyed, and traffic is interrupted at many points. The villages of Schwerlberg and Josefsthal especially have suffered serious damage.

Similarly gloomy reports have been received from Budweis, where merchandise to the value of several hundred thousand florins has been submerged. The Emperor has visited the flooded quarters of the town and has made a donation of 5,000 fl. in aid of the sufferers.

At Pressbing, owing to the rise of the Danube, eleven barges laden with fruit dragged their anchors and were carried down the stream. Several steamers were ordered to proceed to their assistance, but some delay was occasioned owing to their not having steam up, and a serious disaster is consequently apprehended.

# SIR T. H. FARRER ON THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

## SCATHING CRITICISM BY A COMPETENT AUTHORITY.

Sir T. H. Farrer writes a letter to the *Times*, in which he criticises in a scathing manner the convention which is the result of Baron De Worms's labours. After speaking of the countries which have agreed under the convention to boycott bounty-fed sugar, and alluding to those countries which hold aloof either entirely or in part, Sir T. H. Farrer says :—

The effect of our boycotting bounty-fed sugar will not be to prevent its being made or sold, but only to prevent our own people from getting the benefit of it. France, Austria, Brazil, the United States, or other sugar-producing countries, may continue to give bounties, and the only effect or tendency of the convention will be to make it dearer here than it is now, and cheaper in non-boycotting countries. Any countries which still choose to give bounties will find markets in the United States and elsewhere.

It is pointed out that the duty of the Commission which is to sit in London—namely, "to report what sugar in any country is bounty-fed, and if bounty-fed, to what extent"—is one of the most perplexing technical questions which financial necessities have ever inflicted upon legislators—a question which all the cleverest experts of the ablest Governments have hitherto been unable to solve.

Upon reports thus obtained a majority of the signatories to the convention is to decide, and their decision is to rule the action of the Government parties to the convention, and to bind those Governments to boycott sugar, from whatever country or colony it may come, which is that determined to be bounty-fed. In other words, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Spain, and Italy, or any four of them, being themselves competitors in our markets for the sale of their own sugars, are to determine whether we shall buy sugar from the United States and Sweden, who will certainly not be parties to the convention, or from France, Denmark, Austria, and Brazil, who at present reserve their adherence and may probably not be parties to it, or from any other sugar-producing countries Germany, Holland, Belgium and Russia, get from us a promise that we will boycott any sugar from other countries which they or a majority of the parties to the convention for the time being, pronounce to be bounty-fed, the only consideration which they give us for this mischievous and embarrassing obligation being a promise on their part that they will not themselves send us cheap bounty-fed sugar or receive it themselves.

Beyond all this, there are in the convention stipulations binding our colonies to adhere to it, but providing for their withdrawal, and it may even be that we may be forced to boycott our own colonies. But one thing is quite clear—namely, that we promise, both for ourselves and for all our colonies, that we and they will not, under any circumstances, show any favour to the sugars of our West Indian and other colonies or possessions over that shown to the beet sugars of their rivals in Europe.

It is obvious that the stipulations will entangle us in a web of complicated and embarrassing commercial and financial restrictions. They will not put an end to bounties but they will tend to make sugar cheaper to non-boycotting nations and dearer to ourselves; they will involve us in vexatious prohibitory legislation; and will probably also involve us in breaches of valuable commercial treaties. This convention, while it may help some other countries to improve their own foolish systems of taxation, must embarrass and injure us. It restricts our freedom, it is the first great departure from the wise policy of the last fifty years, and it throws doubt on our advocacy of the principle of free imports. It does not put an end to bounty-fed sugar, but it diverts the stream from countries which are foolish enough to boycott it to countries which are wise enough to receive it, and thus tends to make sugar cheaper to our neighbours and rivals and dearer to ourselves.

"If this, concludes the writer, and no more than this, is the result of Baron De Worms's much be-trumpeted exertions, we may conclude that their real object is rather to produce an effect on certain constituencies than to form a ground for practical legislation. But, even if no further harm ensues, we may be permitted to regret the somewhat undignified spectacle of an English Minister making the round of Europe, cap in hand, teaching foreign Finance Ministers their business, advising them not to tax their own people for our benefit, and humbly beseeching them not to make us a present of cheap sugar. What wonder if they make such a Minister their catspaw! Bounties, like protective duties, are bad things; but this is not the way to get rid of them."

## CAPTAIN PLUNKETT'S EVICTION BRIGADE.

Our Cork correspondent telegraphs :—A special train left Cork this morning with a large force of police, bailiffs, and emergency men, under the command of Captain Plunkett. The party was well supplied with scaling ladders, sledge hammers, and battering rams; and the destination of the party was Buttevant, where they are about to carry out evictions on the Carras estate of Mr. Leader. The tenants expected this, owing to the arrest of Father Kennedy last week.

# THE HOME OFFICE AND SCOTLAND YARD.

## WHY MR. MONRO RESIGNED.

The Central News says: "Friction between the Home Secretary and Sir Charles Warren commenced about the time of the Trafalgar-square disturbances, the immediate cause being that Mr. Matthews showed favour to the Receiver of the Metropolitan District, against whom the Chief Commissioner had brought charges of disregarding police regulations and giving orders to superintendents without consulting his official superiors. Sir Charles Warren protested against the course pursued by the Secretary of State, and finally threatened to resign, a threat which was repeated later on. It became necessary at length to bring the matter under the notice of the Cabinet, and Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Goschen were deputed by their colleagues to bring about a settlement of the points in dispute. Early in May, Mr. Smith, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Matthews, and Sir Charles Warren met in Downing-street, and as the result of a conference which lasted nearly all the afternoon, the Chief Commissioner was adjudged to have made out his case.

"The disputes between Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Monro arose out of representations made by the latter respecting the numerical weakness of the staff of the Criminal Investigation Departments, coupled with a request for the appointment of an assistant chief constable and a few additional subordinate officers. Sir Charles Warren was not at first inclined to accede to Mr. Monro's request, but ultimately, taking into account the fact that Chief Constable Williamson was at the moment absent through illness, he agreed to the appointment of an assistant chief constable. A gentleman of large Indian experience was recommended for the post, with the acquiescence of the Chief Commissioner, and he recommendation was formally made to the Secretary of State. But before the appointment had been actually made Sir Charles Warren withdrew his recommendation, on the ground that circumstances had come to his knowledge which made it undesirable that the gentleman in question should be appointed.

"The appointment was never made, and the question of creating the new post remains in abeyance. This did not improve the relations between Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Monro. Matters reached a crisis early in July, when the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Monro went to the Home Office and had a lengthy interview with the Secretary of State, at which it was decided that Mr. Monro should immediately take leave of absence, with a view to his subsequent resignation. Nothing of an authoritative character has yet transpired as to the intentions of the Government in regard to Sir Charles Warren, and the officials at the Home Office and at Scotland-yard have been warned against giving information to the press. Sir Charles Warren, who has been taking a quiet holiday in the South of France, returns to Scotland-yard within the next few days."

## BRITISH INTERESTS AT DELAGOA BAY.

### A PORTUGUESE CIRCULAR NOTE.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes:—The Portuguese Government is preparing a Circular Note on the Delagoa Bay question. The negotiations which are supposed to have been carried on between England and Portugal on the subject are in reality confined within the narrow limits of a correspondence covering but a few pages of official notes. The contention of Portugal is that it would be easy for the British Government to find another port south of Delagoa, and that, therefore, there is no valid reason why any more of the African possessions owned by the King should be either ceded or sold to Great Britain. Portuguese interests, as far as Africa is concerned, are of such paramount importance to the kingdom that no Ministry which would add the loss of Delagoa to so many others would remain twenty hours at the head of affairs. Public opinion in Portugal has resented the enormous sacrifices imposed upon the Cabinet of Lisbon by the European Powers in connection with the Congo, and it is impossible to make any further concession even to a friendly nation such as England has proved to be on several occasions. The Portuguese Government understand that after the signature of the Congo Treaty no subsequent misunderstanding would arise about the little that remains of Portuguese dominions in Africa; nevertheless King Don Louis's advisers are cherishing the hope that complications will be avoided by a consent to an arrangement with Great Britain, whereby British interests would be thoroughly protected in the Delagoa Bay. This will necessitate fresh *pour-parlers* with the other Powers, especially with Germany and France.

## ONE OF MANY POSTAL FRAUDS.

Henry Thomas Brinkworth, aged twenty-seven, was charged at Bow-street to-day with obtaining a postal order for 2*s.* 6*d.* by means of false pretences. Mr. Ackhurst prosecuted on behalf of the Post Office authorities, and said that the accused was employed as an auxiliary letter sorter, and had been engaged in a series of ingenious frauds. Mr. J. Searle, of the Confidential Inquiry branch, was instructed to make inquiries, and discovered that the prisoner had been in the habit of intercepting post-cards which had been posted by visitors to town notifying their arrival to friends in the country. After noting the addresses the prisoner was alleged to have forwarded the postcards in due course, and afterwards to have written to the effect that since the postcard had been despatched the writer had had the misfortune to lose his purse, and requested the loan of £1 until his return, as he did not wish any one in London to know of the circumstances. It was asked that the reply should be forwarded usually to the care of some respectable newsagent in or near the City; but Mr. Searle, as a result of his inquiries, ascertained that the prisoner expected to receive a letter from Grantham addressed to "B," care of Messrs. Hooper, 4, Carnaby-street, Regent-street. The prisoner did not call for the letter, but one was received from the prosecutor, who was staying at Brighton for a holiday. He asked that the letter might be forwarded to "T. B.," care of Harris, tobacconist, Eastern-road, Brighton. Mr. Searle proceeded thither, accompanied by Police-constable Shayler, and when the prisoner called for the letter he was arrested. He said he had been asked by a man named Beach to call for the letter. A comparison of his handwriting, however, showed that it corresponded with that of the forged letters. He subsequently admitted his guilt, and has now been committed for trial.

## A BURGLAR ARRESTED WITH HIS PLUNDER.

During the night a burglar effected an entrance into the house, 26, Packington-street, Islington, and carried off some plate and other articles. In the early morning Police-constable McBrien saw a man carrying a bundle in a suspicious way down the Popham-road. His replies to the officer's questions being deemed unsatisfactory, he was, after some resistance, taken to the Upper-street police-station, and there it was discovered that the bundle contained the articles that had been stolen from the house in Packington-street.

## THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS AT BRADFORD.

### THE QUESTION OF LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

When the delegates to the Trades Union Congress reassembled this morning, they resumed the discussion of Mr. Threlfall's motion urging the formation of electoral associations in all industrial centres, with the view of returning workmen to Parliament. Mr. Hodge (Glasgow) moved an amendment affirming the expediency of including persons other than working men in the category of eligible labour candidates. He urged that labour questions should be promoted irrespective of party, and declared that working men would only get what they wanted when like the Parnellites, they were able to force the hand of either political party. Miss Black (London) seconded this amendment, and Mr. Chapman (London), who stated that he was a constituent of Mr. Cremer's said it would be little use for a labour candidate to stand in Haggerston unless he was also a Liberal. It was useless to talk about labour candidates unless the candidates could support themselves. Mr. Fenwick, M.P., asked what practical sympathy had been shown with those districts that had solved the problem of labour representation by contributing towards the support of their parliamentary representatives? Opportunities had never been lost of stabbing those representatives in the back, or endeavouring to weaken their influence. He could support neither motion nor amendment, as either would prejudicially affect the only reform calculated to solve the difficulty of the labour representation in the House of Commons—namely, payment of members.

## THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION SANCTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.—The sanction of the Secretary of State was received to-day to the despatch of the punitive expedition to the Black Mountain in the autumn. The expedition, which will be under the command of Brigadier-General J. McQueen, will probably start on October 1, and will consist of the 1st Battalions of the Suffolk Regiment and Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalions Northumberland Fusiliers, the Sussex Regiment, and Seaforth Highlanders, No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, and No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Irish Division, Royal Artillery, and eleven regiments of Bengal Infantry.

## MDME. PATTI AT HER WELSH HOME.

Mdme. Patti and her husband, Signor Nicolini, were accorded a most enthusiastic reception on her return to her Welsh seat, Craig-y-Nos Castle. Crowds assembled at the railway station, and the route to the castle was thronged with admirers of the *prima donna*. Extensive alterations have been made to Craig-y-Nos during Mdme. Patti's absence, and a new and shorter drive has been made from the station to the castle.

## WILL OF THE LATE MR. FRANK HOLL.

Probate of the will, dated the 21st of October, 1885, with a codicil made on the 15th of December, 1887, of the late Francis Montague Holl, R.A., otherwise Frank Holl, of the Three Gables, Fitzjohn's-avenue, who died on the 31st of July last, aged forty-three years, has been granted to the executors, his wife, Mrs. Annie Laura Holl, his brother Edgar Holl, stock-jobber, and George Strachan Powle, of Cushion-court, stock-jobber. The testator appointed his said wife the guardian of his infant children, and bequeathed to her £500 and any sum to be received by virtue of any policy of insurance on his life, and the income for her life, if she so long remains his widow, of the whole of his residuary estate, or in the event of her re-marriage, one-third of the income thereof, and subject thereto he devised and bequeathed his residuary estate in trust for all his children, the share of any daughter to be held in trust to pay the income thereof to her for her life, with power of appointment to her in favour of her children, and power of appointment being reserved to the testator's said wife over one-third of the trust fund of the residuary estate. The value of the personalty is declared at £36,180 14s. 6d.

## "ROBERT ELSMERE" EXPELLED.

A story of religious bigotry, which sounds strange enough in these days, reaches me (says *Truth*) from Ipswich. It seems that, in that slightly somnolent town, they have a circulating library managed by a committee, which committee have come to the conclusion that "Robert Elsmere" is a dangerous book for an honest Ipswichian to read and they have accordingly expelled the work from their valuable collection. The individual credited with the leading part in this piece of silly intolerance is Canon Turnock, a leading local ecclesiastical luminary. Perhaps this cleric is right in thinking that Mrs. Ward is likely to move the Ipswich people more than their official teacher; but I think he may take it that the Gospel will stand against a good deal more than "Robert Elsmere." I have already expressed my opinion on that work, which, I should think, will not do anything worse for the average novel-reader than send him to sleep.

A sister of Mrs. Stephen Gladstone—Miss Mabel Wilson—is dangerously ill at Beaumaris.

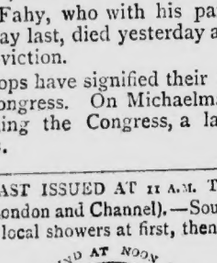
Lord Sefton has had a series of grouse-drives on his extensive Wyredale moors in North Lancashire, and upwards of 3,200 brace were shot in six days.

A young man named Fahy, who with his parents suffered eviction on the Clanricarde estate on Friday last, died yesterday at Woodford. He was in ill-health at the time of the eviction.

Upwards of thirty bishops have signified their intention of being present at the Manchester Church Congress. On Michaelmas Day and the day following, being the two days preceding the Congress, a large number of bishops will preach and speak at Leeds.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly and westerly breezes; slight local showers at first, then finer and cooler.




SUN Rises 5h. 21m.
,, Sets 6h. 35m.
MOON—New M. ● 6th, 4h. 56m. Morn.

Noon to-day ← Yesterday

Noon to-day Yesterday →

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 1h. 10m. After. 1h. 31m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, September 5, 1888.—Fine, but cloudy; moist air.

*Readings by* NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

*Half-past One.*

### HOME AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS NEGLECTED.

The discount market is again quiet but firm. There are only a few bills offering, but the rate for the negotiation of three months bank paper remains at 2¾ per cent., there being no disposition on the part of brokers to do business at less. The supply of loanable capital is now evidently very small, and with a continued fair inquiry the quotation for short loans is maintained at 1¾ to 2 per cent. It is reported that the Bank of England is again taking money off the market by selling or borrowing on stock, and there is now little doubt but what the market would readily respond to an upward movement in the official minimum. Nothing definite appears to be known with regard to the South American demand, but the general impression is that no more gold will be taken from the Bank, at present at any rate.

There is a fair amount of activity in some departments of the Stock Exchange, but as a rule only a very quiet business is passing. Consols and other high-class investment stocks are without feature of interest. In the English Railway market there is again a strong demand for the stocks of the Scotch lines, especially Caledonian, which continues to be purchased, on yesterday's very satisfactory dividend announcement. North British is also enquired for in anticipation of a favourable distribution. Brighton Deferred and Sheffield Deferred are the only other stocks in which there have been any dealings to speak of. Foreign Government Bonds are almost lifeless, and in the absence of support values droop. American Railroads, notwithstanding the heaviness of the New York market at the close yesterday, are in demand, and an all round upward movement is shown, though the changes in no instance exceed ½. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have again been bought, particularly Second Preference, and the advance in Mexican Railway issues has made further progress. De Beers Diamond shares are appreciably higher, and Brewery shares have again recovered.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened active, and was, on the whole, strong during the day. After a slight decline during the first half-hour, the market became buoyant, the entire list advancing. Late in the day, owing to realization sales, coupled with the manipulations of the Money Market, prices sagged. The closing was rather heavy.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night:—

In Home Railways—*Improved*: Caledonian ⅝, Sheffield Deferred ¾, Brighton Deferred and North Eastern ⅜, Hull and Barnsley ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Great Eastern and Midland ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Greek 1881 ½, and Uruguay ¼. *Fallen*: Turkish Group I ¼, Egyptian Daira ⅛, the Unified 1-16, and Italian 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Louisville and Nashville, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Philadelphia, and Reading shares ½, New York Central and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅝, Erie shares and Second Mortgage, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Northern Pacific Preference, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Wabash Preference ½, the Mortgage ¾, Central Pacific, Denver Preference, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Second Preference ⅝, the First Preference ½, the Third Preference and Guaranteed ⅛, Mexican Ordinary and Second Preference ⅜, the First Preference ⅛, and Canada Pacific ½.

Guinness's Ordinary stock is up 2½, De Beers Diamond shares ½, Spratts ⅜, Imperial Ottoman Bank ⅛, and Allsopps shares 1-16.

The return for the month of August of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association shows that the make of pig-iron of all kinds during the month had been 222,514 tons, as against 219,286 tons in July. The stocks of pig-iron in August had been 482,676 tons, as against 504,900 tons in the previous month. The shipments of pig-iron in August had been 89,174 tons, as compared with 73,445 tons in the corresponding period of 1887.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa (Limited) recommend a dividend for the half year ended June 30 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 1 per cent., being together at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, adding £25,000 to the reserve fund, and carrying forward about £10,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—A large business doing at firm prices. Sales 15,000. Futures are quieter than at the opening, but are still two points higher than last night.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRITISH FUNDS, ETC. | | | Brighton(Ordinary) | 140 | 2 | | London and County | 84½ | 5½ |
| Consols | 100 | ½ | Do. A | 125⅜ | ⅜ | | Union of London | 39 | 40 |
| New Consols 2¾ | 98¼ | ⅛xd | Chatham(Ordinary) | 22⅞ | 3⅛ | | London and West. | 66 | 7 |
| Reduced 3 p. c. | 99⅛ | 100 xd | Do. Preference | 101 | ⅛ | | London Joint Stock | 39 | 40 |
| LocalLoan Stock | 102½ | 3 xd | North Western | 167½ | ¼xd | | Nat. Prov. of Eng | 43 | 4 |
| New 2½ per. Cent. | 95 | ⅛xd | South Western | 135⅛ | 6½ | | Stand. Bnk. S. Afric | 49 | 50 |
| India 3½ per Cent. | 104½ | 5 xd | Manchester & Shef. | 67 | 9 | | MINES | | |
| Do. 4½ p. c. Rcs | 69⅜ | ⅞ | Do. A | 36¼ | 7½ | | Indian Consolidated | ¼ | ⅜ |
| Egyptian Guar. | 100¼ | ¾xd | Met. Consolidated | 74 | ½ | | Mysore shares | 2⅛ | 4⅛ |
| Met. Bd. Wks. 5½ | 111¼ | 12¼xd | Do. Land Stock | 70½ | 1¼ | | Ooregums | 1 3-16 | 5 16 |
| Do. 3 p. c. Scrip | 102 | 3 | Do. District | 34½ | 5 | | Cape Copper | 4⅛ | ¾ |
| BirminghamCrp.Stk. | 110 | ½ | Midland | 131 | ½xd | | Namaqua | 3 | ¼ |
| Liverpool | 110¼ | ¾xd | North British | 115¼ | ½xn | | Mason and Barry | 11½ | ⅝ |
| FOREIGN STOCKS. | | | North Eastern | 157⅛ | ⅜xd | | Rio Tinto | 22½ | ¾ |
| Argentine 6 p. c. | 100 | 2 xd | North Stafford | 110 | 12 xd | | Montana £1 shares | 1⅜ | ¾ |
| Do. Hard Dols | 69½ | 70½ | South Eastern | 132 | 4 | | De Beers | 27½ | ⅝ |
| Do. Treasury | 98 | 9 | Do. Deferred | 105⅜ | ⅞ | | Kimberley Cent | 31½ | 2 |
| Austrian Gold | 99 | 2 | FOREIGN RAILWAYS. | | | | TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES | | |
| Do. Silver | 56 | 8 | Canada Pacific | 59¼ | ⅛ | | Anglo-American | 40½ | 1⅝ |
| Brazilian 1875 | 102½ | 3⅛ | Cen. Pacific Share | 36 | ¼ | | Do. Pref. | 67⅛ | 8½ |
| B. Ayres 6p. c. | 102 | 4 | Chic. Mil. and St. P | 75¼ | ⅛ | | Brazilian Submarine | 13 | ¼ |
| Do. Cedulas I. | 62¼ | ⅛ | Denver & R. Grande | 19⅜ | ¾ | | Direct Unit. States | 9⅛ | ⅜ |
| Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885 | 100 | 2 | Do. Pref. | 52 | ¼ | | Eastern | 12¼ | ⅛ |
| Costa Rica A. | 89½ | 91½ | Illinois Shares | 121½ | 2½ | | Ditto Extension | 13 | ¼ |
| Do. B. | 89½ | 90⅛ | Lake Shore | 100½ | ¼ | | United Telephone | 13¼ | ¾ |
| Egypt. State Dom. | 101¼ | 2¼ | Ohio & Mississippi | 23¼ | 4¼ | | Globe Teleg. Trust | 6⅞ | ⅞ |
| Do. Unified | 85½ | ⅜ | Louis. and Nash | 62½ | ⅜ | | TRAMWAYS ETC | | |
| Do. Preference | 102⅞ | 3⅛ | Mex. Cen. Bonds | 69 | ½ | | London Gen. Om | 195 | 200 xd |
| Do. Daira Saniet | 80 | ¼ | Do. Nat "A" | 63¼ | ⅛ | | London Street | 11 | 13 |
| French 3 p.c. Rnts | 82½ | 3 | Miss. Kan. & Texas | 14¼ | ⅛ | | London Tramway | 13½ | 14⅝ |
| Do. 4½p.c. Rnts | 103¼ | 4¼ | N. Y. Cen. Share | 112⅜ | ⅜ | | North Metropolitan | 16½ | 17½ |
| Greek 5 p.c. 1881 | 77¼ | ¼ | New York Ontario | 16½ | 17 | | WATERWORKS. | | |
| Hung. Gold Rentes | 83⅛ | ⅜ | Erie Shares | 21¼ | ⅛ | | Chelsea Waterworks | 256 | 61 |
| Italian | 95⅜ | ⅞ | Do. Sec. Mort. | 102 | ½ | | East London | 197 | 202 |
| Mexican Converted | 39⅞ | 40½ | Norfolk & West. Pre | 35½ | ¼ | | Grand Junction | 124 | 8 |
| Peruvian 5 p.c. 7 | 13¼ | ⅛ | N. Y. P. & O. 1st M. | 58⅞ | 9⅝ | | Kent | 269 | 74 |
| Do. 6 p.c. | 15⅜ | ⅜ | North. Pacific Pref | 64 | ½ | | Lambeth | 253 | 63 |
| Portuguese | 64⅜ | ⅛ | Pennsylvania Sh. | 56¼ | ½ | | New River, New | 347 | 52 |
| Russian 1873 | 93⅛ | ⅜ | Phil. and Read. St | 27⅛ | ⅜ | | S'thwrk. & Vauxhal | 162 | 7 |
| Spanish 4 p. c. | 74 7 16 | 9 16 | Union Pacific Shares | 63 | ¼ | | W. Middlesex | 264 | 9 |
| Turkish 1854 | 99 | 101 | Wabash Preferred | 23¼ | ½ | | GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT. | | |
| Group 1 | 24 | 5 | Do. Gen. Mort. | 45 | ½ | | Gaslight & Coke A | 253 | 7 xd |
| Group 2 | 15⅛ | ⅜ | Grand Trunk Sh. | 19⅛ | ⅛ | | Imp. Continental | 206 | 9 |
| Groups 3 and 4 | 24⅞ | 15⅛ | Do. First Pref. | 62⅜ | ⅜ | | South Metropolitan | 308 | 13 xd |
| 4½ p. c. 1871 | 85½ | 7¼ | Do. Second Pre | 43¼ | 4 | | Brush Elec. L. (£4 pd) | 3 | ¼ |
| 5 p. c. Defence | 97¼ | ¼ | Do. Third Pref. | 24⅜ | ⅜ | | MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| 5 p. c. Priority | 82 | 4 | Do. Guaranteed | 69¼ | ½ | | Allsopp | 8¼ | ½ |
| Uruguay Unified | 73½ | 4 | Mexican Ordinary | 50¼ | ⅛ | | Guinness and Co. | 307½ | 10 |
| Virginia Funded | 43 | 4 | Do First Pre | 123 | ¼ | | Hotchkiss | 8⅛ | 9½ |
| U.S. 4½ p.c. | 107½ | 8½ | Ob. do. 2nd Pref | 83⅛ | ⅜ | | Bryant and May | 12⅝ | ⅜ |
| BRITISH RAILWAYS | | | Lombardo-Venetian | 9 3-16 | 5-16 | | Spratt's Patent | 9¼ | 10¼ |
| Caledonian | 109¼ | 10 | Varna 3 per cent. | 7⅜ | ⅛ | | P. and O. Steam | 64 | 6 |
| Great Eastern | 63 | ¼ | Nitrate Railway | 25 | ¼ | | Royal Mail Steam | 60 | 2 |
| Great Northern | 111½ | 17½xd | BANKS. | | | | Nat. Discount Co. | 11¼ | ¾ |
| Ditto A | 102 | 3 | Alliance Bank | 133½ | 14 | | Hudson's Bay | 18⅜ | 19⅛ |
| Great Western | 144⅜ | 5⅝ | City Bank | 20 | 1 | | Suez Canal | 87 | ⅛ |
| Hull and Barnsley | 40½ | 1¾ | Consolidated Bank | 7¼ | ¾ | | E. & W. Ind. Docs | 25 | 7 |
| Lanc. and York | 116 | 17 xd | Imperial Ottoman | 11 3 15 | 5 16 | | London and St. K. | 42 | 4 |

## AT THE TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

### THE CHAIRMAN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The delegates in the Trade Unions Congress resumed their deliberations at the Technical College, Bradford, yesterday morning, Mr. Shaftoe presiding. The chairman proceeded to deliver his inaugural address. This was their twenty-first anniversary, and during past years the condition of the working classes had been much improved by their labours. But hard though the struggles of past congresses might have been, those in the future would be equally keen. Being on the threshold of great changes they could not stand still if they would. They had on the one side the eternal competition of new mechanical inventions, and on the other a continuously increasing population. The one object of labour-saving machinery, properly applied and under a better system of society, was to carry hope and sunshine, health, and happiness to countless thousands who now lived under the grinding bondage of acute poverty. Under its ceaseless operation, and the working of systematic overtime, with the long hours of the ordinary working day, it could have but one result—the flooding of our labour market with unemployed workers. The general effect of mechanical inventions during the last forty years was a saving of labour to the extent of 40 per cent. in producing any given article. All this pointed to an inevitable reduction in the hours of labour; and, whether they desired to secure it by legislative enactment or by organized effort, action in favour of an eight hours' day should be taken at once. The railway monopoly was a grievous sinner in the matter of overwork. The doctrine of freedom of contract was a grim satire on our iron roads. It was these capitalist syndicates more than any other class who made the Employers' Liability Act abortive by compelling their servants to contract out of it. In demanding an eight hours' day for this and other industries workmen did not ask it as a favour, but as a right. They would not accept it as a sop to stave off land reform. Whether it were given or not, they would not cease from insisting on immediate land reform. An eight hours' day would be a temporary relief, but effective land reform would be a much more permanent one. This reform, however, must not be of a piecemeal character; it must be searching and durable; it must, in fact, give the land to the people. Referring to the disclosures before the Lords' Committee on Sweating, he remarked that overcrowding was essentially the sin of the landlord class. Parliament would do little more than touch the fringe of such abuses as long as they had the House of Commons filled with capitalists and landlords. Thanks to the National Labour Electoral Association, the cause of labour representation never looked so bright as it did to-day. It was no exaggeration to say that present appearances indicated a threefold increase—which was absolutely necessary—in the labour members returned to the next House of Commons. It was needful, however, to exercise care in selecting the leaders for such a movement. Politically they should be above suspicion, and incapable of being made the tools of reactionaries. They must have a mandate from the people, must have been trained for years in the ranks, and must be attached to the workers by training, association, instinct, and duty. The trade unions would never be the slaves of parties. Whatever name Reaction hid itself under it must be fought and defeated, as no party was free from capitalism, or landlordism, or unjust monopoly. Working men could make and unmake political parties, and it was becoming an immediate question if they should not begin at once.

## ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was opened in Glasgow yesterday, under the presidency of Professor W. B. Dickson, curator of the Glasgow University Library. Sir James King, the Lord Provost, having welcomed the members to the city, the president delivered his opening address, which dealt principally with the duties and grievances of a librarian, whom he described as a skilled administrator of a public trust, and not a mere custodian or clerk, as was sometimes supposed. The first of their easily reducible grievances was the considerable proportion of anonymous or pseudonymous publications. Another grievance was that when they got an author's name they had too often but half of it. The third grievance had reference to the title of the work itself, which was often so obscure, far-fetched, or positively misleading, as to stand seriously in the way of rational classification. Mr. Chancellor Christie (Manchester) read an address on "Elzevir Bibliography;" and Mr. R. Brown (Glasgow), honorary secretary of the Libraries Promotion Association, contributed a paper on "Glasgow and the Public Libraries," the latter being a *résumé* of the facts connected with three occasions upon which Glasgow had rejected the Public Libraries Act. Mr. Barrett (Mitchell's Library, Glasgow) gave a "Sketch of a Public Library," and an establishment suitable for the city of Glasgow; and Mr. P. Cowell (Liverpool) gave the result of his experience of the free public libraries in that city. The members visited the cathedral in the afternoon, and were entertained in the evening at a conversazione by the Corporation of Glasgow.

## SATISFACTORY WORK AMONG HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

The eighth report of the Inspector of Retreats under the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, for the year 1887 has just been issued. Sixty-six patients in the aggregate were admitted to the seven retreats during the year as against seventy-three in the previous year. Several patients obtained their discharge for various reasons at the request of the licensees from the local justices before the effluxion of time. Very satisfactory work was reported from all the retreats.

## SHOCKING AFFAIR NEAR DUBLIN.

Mr. James Gannon, aged thirty-six, residing at Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown, was found yesterday in a field near the railway at Liffey Junction, with both eyes torn from their sockets. He was taken to the Mater Misericordia Hospital, Dublin. The doctors consider the injuries were self-inflicted. The police found the eyes in the field.

## THE FATAL GUNNERY ACCIDENT AT SHOEBURYNESS.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest held at Shoeburyness Tavern yesterday, on the body of Gunner Walters, who died on Saturday at the military hospital from a wound inflicted by a tube blown from a gun on Wednesday last, during some gunnery experiments. At the close of the inquest the body of the deceased was buried with military honours in South Shoebury churchyard.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"IMPORTANT TO ALL."—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams. Caution: Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

## A NATIONAL FRUIT CONFERENCE.

A conference of this character was held at St. Albans last evening to consider the best means of promoting a more extensive growth of fruit on small fruit farms, in order to alleviate the agricultural distress. The ex-mayor, Mr. H. P. Smith, presided, and papers on practical and technical points were read by Mr. Sampson Morgan, Mr. W. F. Emptage, Mr. Hobday, and others. The gist of the papers was that England could be made to yield all the fruit needed for the home markets, and that an easy living from fruit might be made by small cultivators if security of tenure and compensation were allowed by landowners. Various resolutions were passed at the close of the conference.

## THE WAR OFFICE AND PROFESSOR BALDWIN.

Professor Baldwin has received, as the result of Major Templer's experiments, an order from the War Office for three of his parachutes. He is also in receipt of communications from several foreign Governments. The parachutes to be supplied to the War Office will be of a modified form so that they can be steered to any point of the compass. The steering is achieved by flattening the canopy and then depressing one side of it very slightly.

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Among the cases at the Thames police-court yesterday was one in which Henry Simpson, a youth of eighteen, was charged with breaking and entering the house of Francis Gates, 77, Nelson-street, Stepney. A constable named Soper stated that about a quarter to one o'clock this morning he saw the prisoner open the door of the house in question with a key. He got one foot inside the door when he heard witness coming. He then shut the door and put the key in his pocket. In his pockets were found two skeleton keys, two other keys, a piece of candle, and a box of matches. When charged at the station he said it was only an attempt. The occupiers of the house were out of town. Prisoner, who it was stated was only last week commended and rewarded at the sessions for his conduct in capturing expert thieves, was remanded.

## AFTER A HOLIDAY AT HASTINGS.

At the Mansion House yesterday, William Edward Beales, a clerk, was charged on remand before Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk with stealing £50, the money of his masters, Messrs. Millington and Co., wholesale stationers, of Budge-row. On Saturday week the prisoner was told to take a cheque for £50 to the bank and to bring back the money in gold and silver. The prisoner went to the bank and received the money, but never returned. It was found that he had gone to Hastings, and he was arrested there. The sum of £44 odd was found upon him. Detective-sergeant Webb stated that the prisoner bought a pair of blue spectacles, and thus disguised himself. A porter in the employment of the prosecutors happened to be taking a holiday at Hastings, and met the prisoner on the parade on the Sunday. They had a struggle, and the prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Sir Andrew Lusk sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## BANKRUPTCY OF SIR WILLIAM CALL.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy yesterday the first meeting was held of the creditors of Sir William Call, of Ryder-street, St. James's, of no occupation. The total debts were £11,968, of which £5,018 were unsecured, and there were stated practically to be no assets. Proofs for £3,217 having been tendered, Sir William, in reply to the chairman, said that he had no proposal to make. A resolution for bankruptcy was accordingly passed.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY seems to be flowing on in a steady stream. According to official statistics the total number of emigrants from Germany to oversea countries during the period from the beginning of January to the end of July this year was 63,505, while in the corresponding period of the previous year the number was 63,979, a decrease of only 474.

THE APPROACH OF WINTER.—The Alps in the Tyrol and Salzkammergut are covered with snow, and even the lower ranges already bear their winter mantle. Furs are necessary to cross the Brenner into Southern Tyrol, and visitors at the Alpine summer resorts are hastening southwards. The Dolomite region, which at this time of the year generally swarms with tourists, is emptying fast. Its majestic heights and romantic valleys present a winter scene.

ARE SAILORS TRAVELLERS?—A novel point on the *bonâ fide* traveller question was raised before the justices at Holywell yesterday. A publican was summoned for having his house open on Sunday for the sale of drink, four sailors, who had that morning arrived at Mostyn Quay in their vessel from Carthagena, being found on the premises. For the defence it was argued that the men were *bonâ fide* travellers. The magistrates failed to agree on the question, and the case fell through.

THE BIRMINGHAM SHIP CANAL PROJECT.—The provisional committee appointed to consider the scheme for a ship canal from Birmingham to Liverpool, utilizing the existing canals and the Weaver navigation, have reported that, in the opinion of skilled experts, the scheme is not only practicable, but promises to be highly profitable. They recommend that a guarantee fund be at once raised, with a view to obtaining parliamentary powers; and that public meetings, to urge the adoption of the scheme, be held in all manufacturing centres which the canal would cover. The recommendations will probably be carried out at once.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The twenty-fifth conference of the British Pharmaceutical Society was opened yesterday at Bath. Mr. F. B. Berger, of Manchester, is the president for this year, and in his address he dealt mainly with the system of education for the practice of pharmacy in England, compared with that on the Continent. He urged a higher class of education for intending chemists, and spoke of the need of a more scientific study. It was agreed to send a congratulatory telegram to the American Pharmaceutical Society sitting at Detroit.

ALL NIGHT ON THE MOUNTAIN.—Two young men, brothers, named Hirst, from Harrogate, left Keswick on Monday morning for a day's excursion in the neighbourhood of Buttermere. The younger brother returned from Buttermere the same evening, but the elder one decided to go to the Pillar Mountain. As he had not arrived at Keswick yesterday morning, a search party went out, but the missing man turned up at Wastdale. He explained that darkness overtook him, and he wisely determined to remain all night upon this the most dangerous and desolate mountain in the Lake District.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books. Discount 3d. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

# THE CHAIN MAKERS OF CRADLEY HEATH.—I.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FOR some time back attention has been called at intervals to the wretched condition of the small chain makers in the Black Country. It has frequently been stated that the men and women engaged in this industry are in a state of the most abject slavery. A visit which Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M.P., recently paid to Cradley Heath, which is the centre of this industry has again stirred up public interest in the question. Mr. Graham saw the people at work, made inquiries into their modes of life, and afterwards emphatically declared that the small chain makers of Cradley Heath were worse off than the most degraded savages. This is a most serious indictment. With a view to testing its accuracy I have spent more than a week in investigating all sides of the question, with an anxious desire to arrive at the truth.

On my arrival at Cradley Heath I put myself in communication with Mr. Thomas Horner, the president of the Small Chain Makers' Association. I found him in the midst of the excitement of a strike, which turns altogether on the question of earnings. In order to make the position of affairs intelligible, it must be explained that the heavier chains are made in factories where, all things being considered, the wages are reasonable, while the lighter chains are made in small workshops attached to the chain makers' dwelling houses. It is in connection with the manufacture of these smaller chains that sweating prevails and starvation wages are paid. In

A FAMILY OF CHAIN-MAKERS.

order that I might be in a position to take a thoroughly impartial view of the matter, I applied to one of the leading firms in the trade for a list of the prices which they paid for various classes of out work—that is, work done by the chain maker in his own workshop—and on the information thus supplied I have based the following table:—

COMMON CHAIN.

| Gauge. | Price per cwt. s. d. | Average Week's Work. Man. | Woman. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ inch | 3 0 | 6 cwt. | — |
| 7-16 ,, | 3 9 | 5 ,, | — |
| 3-8 ,, | 4 8 | 4 ,, | — |
| 5-16 ,, | 6 2 | 3 ,, | 2 cwt. |

| Gauge. | Price per cwt. s. d. | Average Week's Work. Man. | Woman. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Birmingham wire gauge | 7 0 | — | 1½ cwt. |
| No. 2 ,, | 8 0 | — | 1¼ ,, |
| No. 3 ,, | 10 0 | — | 1 ,, |
| No. 4 ,, | 12 0 | — | 100 lb. |
| No. 5 ,, | 15 0 | — | 84 ,, |

In order to explain the significance of this table I shall take the ½-inch chain, which is considered the standard gauge, and it would seem to show that a man who is making chains could with average industry make 18*s.* a week. From this, however, there would fall to be deducted 3*s.* 6*d.* for fuel, 3*s.* for a blower, 1*s.* for carriage, and 9*d.* for hearth, leaving a balance of 9*s.* 9*d.* a week for the workman. These are the prices paid by the large firms who give out the work to the middlemen, and the terms of the sweaters are much lower. The sweaters fix their tariffs in proportion to the "squeezability" of their workpeople; and 2*s.* per cwt. for ½-inch chain is, I am credibly informed, the rate which is paid by many "foggers," as the sweaters are called in the district. At this rate a man who worked industriously all the week, and produced his 6 cwt. of ½-inch chain, would have 12*s.* per week of gross earnings, and after the deductions already explained were made he would have a net wage of 3*s.* 9*d.* Such a fact speaks for itself. No middleman would admit, so far as his personal dealings are concerned, that matters had come to such a dreadful pass. In one case a sweater told me that the men could easily make 8 cwt. of half-inch chain in a week; but this is in direct contradiction to statements regarding the 6 cwt. average which I have received from the masters of large factories, and of the better class of workshops, and from numerous workmen. Surprising as it may seem, it has been proved to me to a demonstration that it is possible for a strong active man to work hard at chain making at Cradley Heath from Monday morning till Saturday night for the magnificent sum of 3*s.* 9*d.*!

The sweaters' price is a variable quantity, and for other sizes it may be taken as being very much in the same proportion as in the case of the standard gauge. For best chain a better price is paid, as may be seen from the following table, which is also taken from the list of prices paid by one of the best firms for out work:—

BEST CHAIN.

| Gauge. | Price per cwt. s. d. | Average Week's Work. Man. | Woman. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ inch | 4 4 | 5 cwt. | — |
| 7-16 ,, | 5 4 | 4 ,, | — |
| ⅜ ,, | 6 9 | 3 ,, | — |
| 5-16 ,, | 9 4 | 2½ ,, | — |

| Gauge. | Price per cwt. s. d. | Average Week's Work. Man. | Woman. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Birmingham wire gauge | 9 4 | — | 1¼ cwt. |
| No. 2 ,, | 11 0 | — | 114 lb. |
| No. 3 ,, | 13 6 | — | 100 ,, |
| No. 4 ,, | 16 4 | — | 98 ,, |
| No. 5 ,, | 21 0 | — | 80 ,, |

In the making of superior qualities the wages earned are rather better. On this basis a man making 5 cwt. of ½-chain would have a gross sum of 21*s.* 8*d.*; and, deducting 8*s.* 3*d.*, as before, this would leave him 13*s.* 5*d.* a week to the good. In making best chain the middlemen must also have their

A CHAIN-MAKER'S WORKSHOP.

profit, and it would therefore be absurd to suppose that the workmen generally made as much as this. In the better class of work, however, the sweaters have less power of applying pressure, as the number of first-class chain makers is comparatively much more limited, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that in this class of work the prices actually paid approximate more closely to the rates quoted in the foregoing table than do the rates paid for common work. For the purpose of throwing further light on the actual position of affairs, I now proceed to select a few typical cases from my notebook:—

J. N. was physically the best man in the group, and to him I first addressed myself. He said he had to work from seven in the morning till seven at night for five days a week and till two on Saturday, and his gross earnings were 15*s.* for making a superior class of chain. Out of this he had to pay 3*s.* for a blower and a levy of 6*d.* for the union, which left him 11*s.* 6*d.* His house rent was 3*s.* 8*d.* and he had consequently less than 8*s.* left to feed, clothe, and educate his family, which consisted of himself, his wife, and four children, aged respectively nine, seven, five and three years. His wife had her hands pretty full, but she managed to make on an average a bundle, that is ½ cwt., weekly of what the sweater called No. 3 wire gauge. He explained that it was really No. 4 which should be paid at a higher rate, as the links were smaller. This confusion of gauges was, he contended, a common trick of the petty masters to rob poor people of their hard-won earnings. On being questioned as to the nature of his food, he stated that he had worked for three days together on a diet of dry bread, with the addition of two halfpenny bloaters each day. Bread and potatoes, he added, are cheap; and were it not so they would have to die. He also mentioned that seventeen years ago, when he was a boy of fifteen, he could earn 30*s.* a week at chain-making. He was a journeyman, and worked in the shop of one of the small masters, and consequently he had not to pay for fuel, as he would have had to do had he worked in a small workshop of his own.

J. T., a tall man, who looked a perfect picture of starvation and despair, was admitted both by himself and his companions to be far from an efficient workman. He was a little deaf, and I carried on my conversation with him under considerable difficulties. With the help of his comrades, I learned that he made what are called bare three-eight chains, which, being a light chain, are sometimes considered women's work; and one of his mates told me, in a tone of commiseration, that J. T. only made "women's work." On cross-examination I found that this class of chain was generally regarded as slightly above the standard of women's work, though some women make them. J. T. was, however, from long practice very deft at his own class of work, and he managed to turn out 3 cwt. in a week. To do this, he had, he said, to work fourteen hours a day, and sometimes more; and even with such unflagging industry he could not clear more than 8*s.* a week. Fortunately, he had a boy turned fifteen who could earn about 6*s.*, and his wife could make about 2*s.*, thus bringing the joint earnings of the three up to the lordly sum of 16*s.* a week.

C. E. was a poor workman. He had been brought up as a horse-nail maker, but about seven years ago he, with many others, had been driven from that trade by the introduction of machinery. He worked very hard, but was not an expert chain maker. After paying his rent, which was 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, he had barely 3*s.* left. He had no children. His wife presented him with one son, but he died in infancy, and it was a very good job. He had adopted a niece, who was now able to work, and she and his wife helped to eke out his scant earnings. Both he and his companions evidently thought that this adoption was very good business. Among the chain makers of Dudley Heath young children are a very heavy burden, but boys and girls who are nearly old enough to work and bring in a shilling or two are a valuable possession where wages are so excessively low.

## THE RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT IN ABYSSINIA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE COSSACK FOUNDER.

In one of the cells of the Alexander Nevski Monastery at St. Petersburg an interesting interview has lately taken place between a representative of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the famous "free Cossack," who is just now on a visit to Russia. Ashimoff's unprepossessing personal appearance, his red, dishevelled hair, his restless eyes, bull's neck, and athletic figure first attracted the journalist's attention, who presently turned to the uncrowned king's doings in Abyssinia, of which many a marvellous tale has been told. "Is it true," he asked, "that you have founded a Russian colony not far from Abyssinia?" "Quite true," was the Cossack's reply. "I founded it last April."

To whom did the land belong which you have annexed to Russia?"—"What shall I say?" said Ashimoff, shrugging his shoulders. "Down there the tracts of land are not measured, acred, and put down in legal books as in this country. It came about in a very simple way. We came across the Sultan of the Danaquil tribe; we fought him for several days, and after that we concluded a treaty with him by which he ceded to us a certain territory."

The interviewer here remarks that in speaking about his colony the expressions the Cossack used were vague and obscure, and did not give the impression of being facts, the one fact which appeared quite clearly being that Ashimoff commanded, and still commands, a regiment consisting of 800 Russians and Abyssinians. The exact district where the colony "Moskva" is situated the Cossack either could not, or would not, point out; and all that cou'd be ascertained was that it is in Africa, on the coast of the Indian Ocean, some 300 miles from Abyssinia. It occupies about 30 miles of territory, which have been proclaimed Russian property. Of the men under Ashimoff's command, only 140 are Cossacks, the rest being natives of Abyssinia, which "my friend the Negus negussem (king of kings) has placed at my disposition and with whom I can do what I like."

"Was the occupation of Moskva preceded by a bloody combat with the troops of the Sultan of the Danaquils?"—"We were about four hundred men, with a detachment which the Negus had sent to our aid, knowing that we should land at such-and-such a point. The enemy was 4,000 strong. But I had eight mitrailleuses, which put the enemy to flight, notwithstanding his numerical superiority."

"Was the Sultan killed?"—"No, why should we kill him? The tribes in that country cannot exist without their Sultan. If we had killed this one, they would have chosen another, and the fighting would have recommenced. We have spared his life and have made him sign the treaty. If he does not keep it we shall be obliged to do away with him; but I think he will keep his word, as he is entirely in our power. Our colony (the Cossack continued) is an excellent place. Perim and Aden are not to be compared to it. Moskva has a good port and plenty of water. Life is very pleasant there, for we have no African winds, being protected on three sides by mountains, some of which are 3,000 feet high. During the day the heat is very great, but the nights are cool and fresh."

The conversation then turned on Ashimoff's stay in Abyssinia. "There are plenty of towns there," he said; "that is to say, African towns, which are not like Paris or St. Petersburg. There are some towns of 5,000 and more inhabitants. The Abyssinian army is very strong, numbering over 300,000 men. The king of kings has 150,000, and Meneleck of Choa has nearly as many. Both kings are friendly to us. Three days' journey from Moskva there is an Abyssinian army of 60,000 men, and in case of need they are at our disposal."

Of the Italians on the West Coast of Africa, Ashimoff spoke with great contempt. "Believe me, the Negus will show the miserable blood-suckers his teeth, and he will give whipping after whipping to these maccaroni heroes." "By what does your colony make its living?"—"That is a difficult question to answer. The Negus has given us different kinds of cattle, especially sheep. We have cabbages and melons, and we have three or four harvests a year, as the soil is fertile and there is no winter. We also fish, for fish is plentiful; we dive for pearls and we hope to make the trade in pearls before long a profitable affair."

"But will others allow you to live in peace in your colony?"—"On that point," laughingly replied Ashimoff, "we have no fear. King John is on our side, and I hope to succeed in placing the colony under a Russian protectorate, Russia gaining thereby an excellent port in the Indian Ocean."

"Have you your wives with you in the colony?"—"We are going to bring them over later on, when we have completely fitted up the colony."

"Tell me," concluded the journalist, "where did you get the mitrailleuses of which you were talking just now?"—"They were given to me in France last autumn. I know an American who ordered them from New York, and made me a present of them. This American has been very useful to us, for besides the mitrailleuses he has given us five hundred excellent guns."

## THE "GREAT CRYPTOGRAM" AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly was interviewed by the *Herald* on his return to New York the other day, and gave the following account of the success of his "great cryptogram" at the English seats of learning:—Mr. Donnelly took part in a debate before the Union at Oxford, the question being, "Did Francis Bacon write the Shakspeare plays?" The undergraduates divided, and a pretty hot time followed, but when it came to a vote to test the sense of the meeting thirty votes were cast for Bacon to 127 for Shakspeare. As only five men favoured the Baconian cipher before the meeting, Mr. Donnelly felt much encouraged. He then accepted an invitation to participate in a similar debate in Cambridge, and the occasion was still more lively, the college boys seizing the opportunity to ridicule his book in severe terms. The vote, however, showed 101 for Bacon to 121 for Shakspeare, and the Minnesota sage felt quite cheerful over the fact that the alleged Bard of Avon was losing ground.

"They can't deny that Shakspeare came from an illiterate family," said Mr. Donnelly, with enthusiasm. "One of his daughters was unable to write, and his signatures show that the handwriting is that of an ignorant man."

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TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7 30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.

### CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Bourcicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.

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(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, E. Lennox, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Burton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, &c.

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THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 107th Time. Messrs. Charle Sugden, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, F. Henry, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Giffard and Florence Henry.

### PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

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SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, BARBARA. Messrs. A. C. Andrews, Norman Bent, Misses May Scarlet and Cissy Grahame.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY. MATINEE SATURDAY, September 15, at 3.

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## MR. WHISTLER AND THE MUNICH EXHIBITION.

The jury of the Münich International Art Exhibition have awarded Mr. Whistler a second-class gold medal for his work. Before starting for France the artist sent the secretary of the Exhibition the following note of acknowledgment:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, officially informing me that the Committee award me a second-class gold medal. Pray convey my sentiments of tempered and respectable joy to the gentlemen of the Committee, and my complete appreciation of the second-class compliment paid me. And I have, Sir, the honour to be your most humble, obedient servant,

J. M'NEILL WHISTLER,
Chelsea.

To
The 1st Secretary,
Central Committee,
International Art Exhibition, Münich.

## BEWILDERED BY THE TARIFF QUESTION.

(From the *Arkansaw Traveller*).

Stephen Philpot, a dark gentleman, who at one time was the most prominent ferryman on Bayou de Muckle, was appointed by the Oak Hill Conference to call upon the Governor of Mississippi and ascertain a few facts in relation to free trade.

"Now, gub'ner," said the old fellow, as he covered up a spittoon with his hat, "what do it all mean, nohow?"

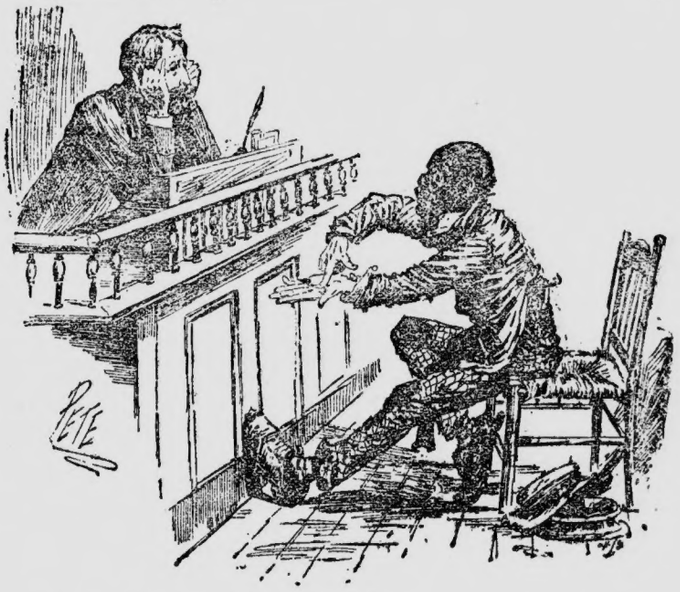
"It simply means a revision of the tariff?"

"What is de tariff, gubner?"

"Why, it is the duty which the Government imposes upon certain articles which people of other nations send here."

"Whut sort o' articles?"

"Oh, almost everything."



"Wall—er, does we need dem articles?"

"Yes."

"An' we charges dem folks fur fetchin' us whut we needs?

"Yes."

"Wharfo'?"

"Because it protects our own people. By paying more for some of those articles you help men at home who, by means of the tariff, are enabled to sell their wares at a higher price."

"But, look yar, who pays dat higher price?"

"You do."

"Wall, now, who he'ps me dat er way? Does you know o' anybody dat is payin' mo' fur er artikle jest ter he'p me?"

"No, I can't say that I do."

"Den why is I spected ter pay mo' den er thing is wuth?"

"To keep up our industries."

"What is de industries doin' fur de niggah?"

"Why, they keep the prices up, it is said."

"On things dat we buy ur things dat we sell?"

"On things that we buy, I believe."

"Well, now, look yare. I'se wuss off den I wuz' fo' I came up yare. Tell you de truf. I doan belebe no man un'erstan's dis blame bizness."

## A FRENCH VIEW OF FOOTBALL.

M. Philippe Daryl has been giving the *Temps* his views on the English game of football. His opinion of the game is that "It is in every way a game for blackguards (goujats). Instead of developing courtesy, *sang-froid*, the spirit of justice, all the qualities which make, with dexterity and strength, the true gentleman, it must be acknowledged that football excites rather the base passions. It lends itself to the dealing of cunning and treacherous blows, to the abuse of individual strength, and to all the inherent vices of the confused *melée*. It is the opposite of a regular sport. How can one be blind to the fact that in a struggle of this kind the weak and the beginner are necessarily the victims of the brutal and perfidious? A game in which tripping and wrestling, body to body, in front and from behind, between players of unequal ages, are not allowed, but in a sense obligatory, is not a commendable game. Let us add," continues M. Daryl, "that cases of sudden death are not at all rare

In these conflicts in consequence of throttling, visceral astriction, and exhaustion, not to speak of serious wounds, fractures, and contusions innumerable. Without doubt these would not be sufficient reasons for ostracism if the game was one of elegance or of obvious utility; danger is inseparable from all true sport; it is the zest and the honour of the game. But when the danger is not counterbalanced and legitimized by sufficient worth, when it is justified neither by exceptional strength nor skill, nor by the inseparation of nobility of sentiment and behaviour; when, on the contrary, it is associated with the awakening of the coarse instincts which slumber in the human breast, and which physical, in concert with moral, education should contend with—where is the good of bringing for the instruction of our boys a savage game, incorrect and brutish, with very little science, and probably more hurtful than useful? Better leave it to our neighbours, and hope they may be disgusted with it as soon as possible."

## THE ELIZABETHAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society resumes its session at Toynbee Hall this evening, at 8 P.M., when Mr. Sidney L. Lee (assistant editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography") will read a paper on "The Topical Side of the Elizabethan Drama." The other subjects announced for the session are:—

October 3, 1888. "Marlowe's Tamburlaine the Great," by Frederick Rogers.
November 7, 1888. "Dr. Thomas Campion, the Song Writer," by A. H. Bullen, B.A.
December 5, 1888. "Shakspere's Early Comedies," by Miss Grace Latham.
January 9, 1889. "The Educational Value of Art," by Mrs. S. A. Barnett.
February 6, 1889. I. "On the Plays of Thomas Dekker," by John Addington Symonds. II. "George Chapman," by Havelock Ellis.
March 6, 1889. "John Webster," by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M.A.
April 3, 1889. "Miracle and Mystery Plays," by W. H. Cowham.
May 1, 1889. "Spenser's Mother Hubberd's Tale," by Professor A. W. Ward.
June 5, 1889. "A Few Remarks on the Plays of John Ford," by Francis J. Payne.

All communications respecting the society should be made to the vice-president, Mr. Frederick Rogers, 62, Nicholas-street, E.; or to the hon. secretary, James Ernest Baker, 165, Asylum-road, Hatcham, S.E.

## THE PHONOGRAPH'S SALUTATION.

The New York *Critic* publishes the following verses by the Rev. H. N. Powers, in which, at Mr. Edison's request, he has embodied the phonograph's own conception of itself. The lines are in the form of a poetic address to Colonel Gouraud:—

I seize the palpitating air. I hoard
Music and Speech. All lips that breathe are mine.
I speak, and the inviolable word
Authenticates its origin and sign.

I am a tomb, a Paradise, a throne;
An angel, prophet, slave, immortal friend;
My living records in their native tone,
Convict the knave, and disputations end.

In me are souls embalmed. I am an ear
Flawless as truth, and truth's own tongue am I.
I am a resurrection; men may hear
The quick and dead converse, as I reply.

Hail English shores, and homes, and marts of peace!
New trophies, Gouraud, yet are to be won.
May "sweetness, light," and brotherhood increase!
I am the latest-born of Edison.

## A CURE FOR FRECKLES.

Miss Carrie Townsend, a South St. Louis girl, tells the following: "I always have a feeling of pity for girls who have florid or sallow complexions, or whose faces are bespattered with freckles, looking as if they had been about when a bran bin had exploded. I feel sorry for them, not because of any harm that the freckles do, for really I think them nice, as they are evidence of a pure, light, and healthy complexion, but because the removal of them, or the sallowness is so easy if they only knew how. I accidentally discovered a sovereign remedy a couple of years ago, which cost next to nothing. One day the plumber shut our water off and I could get none in which to wash my face. I was fearfully soiled and, looking out of the window just then, I saw a friend approaching to call on me. Glancing about me I noticed half of a watermelon from which the meat had been removed some time before. It was partly filled with juice, and I hastily washed my face in it. The result was so soothing that I repeatedly washed my face in that manner. Judge of my astonishment a few days later on seeing that there was not a freckle left on my face."

## CHANGE FOR A £5 NOTE.

"It took me," writes a correspondent, "the better part of two hours to change a 'fiver,' at Margate. I had always supposed that a 'fiver' could be negotiated in any large town as quickly and surely as a sovereign. I know better now. I offered my landlady a note; she could not change it, and doubted whether any shop close by would. I was going up to the station, and offered it at the ticket office, meaning to take my ticket. They refused to change it. Fortunately, I was not compelled to go by that train, and strolled out to the General Post Office. To my astonishment, on tendering it for some stamps it was again refused. It seems I could not buy a shilling's worth of stamps at the General Post Office, Margate, armed with a five-pound note! I consider this a very extraordinary fact, worthy of the Postmaster-General's attention. I then went across to the Margate bank, and asked at the counter if I could be obliged with five sovereigns for my fiver. The clerk looked at the note, and handed it back with 'No.' 'Why?' I asked. 'Because this is on the Bank of England, not on ours.' 'But is not a fiver legal tender?' 'Yes, if you want to buy.' 'Yet I can't buy stamps at the post-office yonder with it, and you decline to change it for gold?' 'Well,' said he, 'changing money isn't a fat business, and isn't ours, you see." I was beginning to feel very like a forger, but it ended in my writing my name and address at the back and at last getting my five sovereigns; and all this happened last week at Margate in the height of the season! The moral is, Don't trust to a fiver in travelling, but look to your small change.''

## COMPRESSION *V.* CREMATION.

Dr. Cooper, of Pittsburg, has invented a process which he expects will supersede embalming and cremation, being much less expensive than either. He subjects a dead body to hydraulic pressure, and condenses it into a small, solid block, like veined marble. The body of a full-grown man can, he claims, be reduced to a cube of twelve inches. Dr. Cooper exhibits a small cross, apparently of marble. "That," says he, "is the body of a child converted into a handsome ornament." The material is tasteless, odourless, and seemingly imperishable. Cremation costs £10. Compression will cost only a fifth of that sum.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| | Tons | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| ORMUZ | 6,116 | 8,500 | Sept. 23 |
| CUZCO | 3,918 | 4,000 | Oct. 12 |
| ORIENT | 5,386 | 6,000 | Oct. 26 |
| LUSITANIA | 3,825 | 4,000 | Nov. 9 |
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